B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 51— BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND MARSEILLES CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st March	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA @	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA x		16,923
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA x ..	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA*	16,395
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
7th March	Mandala ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	Dumana ..	8,600
4th April ..	Manela ..	8,303
18th ,, ..	Matiana ..	8,965
2nd May ..	Domala ..	8,441
16th ,, ..	Mashobra ..	8,324

B. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th March	Dogra * ..	5,138
15th ,,	Mirzapore * ..	6,715
18th ,,	Soudan † ..	6,696
30th ,,	Alipore * ..	5,273
5th May	SICILIA† ..	6813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, COCHIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
29th Feb. ..	VARSOVA ..	Basrah via Karachi 9 a.m.
1st. Mar. ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
3rd ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
5th ,, ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
5th ,,	BARPETA ..	Basrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Moji Maru	K. Habaki	..	14thFeb.	18th Feb.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5303	26th ,,	11th Mar.
Bengal Maru	T. Takechi	5396	4th Mar.	16th ,,
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
Tokushima Maru	R. Nakagawa	5976	30th ,,	13th- ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	520	240	160	123
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

BE MAN
PHYSICALLY.....of Stability
INTELLECTUALLY.....of Veracity
MORALLY.....of Activity
SOCIALLY.....of Humility
SPIRITUALLY.....of Integrity
But
nothing is possible, when Mind and Body together are in a deteriorated Condition. Ask us for a Free Booklet and it will make a man of you.
VAIDV SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
Ataak Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pordanak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta. Bombay. Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India
TRIAL SOLICITED
for Government Tests and other particulars
Apply to
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.
MOTILAL HIRABHAI'S MARKET, OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION,
AHMEDABAD.

MOTOR CAR
INSURE WITH
THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE and GENERAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
MANAGING AGENTS,
M. KANJI & Co.,

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE :—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FOR FEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality!
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch—I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature, 1dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for permanent appointments in States, Canals, and Commercial firms. Apply sharp with one anna stamp to:—THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, DELHI.
A R9827

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission? or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY—Persons desirous of earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 per month by working two hours in a week at their own house should send us a self-addressed (half anna) envelope and then see how this money can be earned. Apply to:—THE A.H. COMPANY, 1734, Saboon Natia, Agra.
A 9904

WANTED—First Class capable ENGINEER for up-country with experience of running large Steam Plant, erection of Mill-gearing and having practical knowledge of Engineering repair work. Apply in writing with details of experience, sending copies of testimonials and stating age and salary required to W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD., Churchgate Street, Bombay.
A19076

BE MASTERS NOT SLAVES. WANTED, WANTED, WANTED.—500 Indian, energetic young men to join Business, they will be required to take goods for sale on credit with a promise that the goods will be taken back if not sold. Apply for particulars, stating age, married or single, education, financial position, copy of photo and the names of two prominent persons as references in your city to R. H. GREEN, Manager, The British Engineering and Equipment Company, Rawalpindi.
A R9862

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

MAHABLESHWER and PANCHGANI—Bungalows TO BE LET and FOR SALE. Apply to MODY MUSA CASSUM House Agent, Mahableshwer. Telephone 53.
O R9776

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G. I. P. Workshops, Soparibaug Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—Second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within, or Messrs. JAMNADAS PRABHUDAS & CO., 77, Girgaum Back Road.
G E9767

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—GROUND FLOOR 3500 to 4000 sqr. feet for A.C. Electric Printing Press, Central locality. Apply or see OSMAN SOBANI, "Bombay Chronicle", Fort.
D

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

BUILDING SITES in Mangrol offered for sale, sea-side, moderate price, excellent climate throughout year, healthy beautiful surroundings especially pleasant in summer. Please apply CHIEF KARBHARI, Mangrol, KATHIAWAR.
G19078

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO EARN Rs. 5,000 yearly without capital. No buying, selling, manufacturing, soliciting or agency. Life's opportunity. Booklet for two green stamps. PRINCIPAL, PREMIER NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE, Nellore.
N R9869

HOTELS.

MONTE CARLO
HOTEL WINDSOR
FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING.
Hot and Cold Running Water in every Room.
GAILLARD & FAU.

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).
The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

ST. MORITZ.
SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.
HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.
SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Will open for the season 1924, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—LUCKNOW.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Re. 1 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—LOAN of Rupees Two Hundred only, but immediately; payable back in SIX monthly instalments of Rupees Forty. SATISFACTORY GUARANTEE re: monthly payments. Box No. 86, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R9906

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Rs. 12/8/- Rs. 12/8/-

THE HAPPY MESSAGE OF 'K. C. L.

RUGS can best be understood by actually possessing one. If you havn't already got one rug made of Pure Persian Wool—soft in texture, in pleasing and quiet designs,
ORDER FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P .O., BANGALORE.
T 19038

FOR SALE—WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, Universal and Dovetailing. For particulars apply to The SHIB IRON AND BRASS WORKS CO., LTD., Mogalsarai E. I. Railway.
T R9808

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Nawsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1986.

YOU CAN SWEAR AND SAY
that you are a true follower of
MAHATMAJI
provided you make your purchases of Woollen wear from the
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P .O., BANGALORE.
T 19040

THE JUDGMENT.

THE K. C. L. RUG made of the Finest Persian Wool in pleasing tones and priced as low as Rs. 12/8/- (Postage Extra) is the
IDEAL RUG FOR USE.
Apply to-day:—
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P .O., BANGALORE.
T 19039

DON'T MURMUR

saying that you cannot get woollen tweeds and blankets, etc., manufactured in India from Indian wool with Indian Money and Labour. If you are in a fix consult
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P .O., BANGALORE.
T 19041

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING.

Please come along, we shall guide you to the right place for your purchases of tweeds made of beautiful all wool in the best of designs, 54" wide for Rs. 3/15/8 per Yd.

All wool travelling rugs in very neat designs from Rs. 5/12/- Rs. 7/15/-, and Rs. 12/8 up to Rs. 35.
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P. O., BANGALORE.
T 19037

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will retire from the firm of Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors, from the 1st March, 1924, from which date he will carry on business as Solicitor under the name, firm and style of Messrs. Bhimji and Co., at No. 4, Oak Lane, in the premises owned by Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1924.
BHIMJI N. DALAL.
C19064

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, a representative of the (C) Bhuleshwar Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act, hereby fix TUESDAY, the 25th March, 1924, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th February, 1924.
C19077

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (Maha Shivratri), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1924.
C19047

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Joint Family of the late Mr. Jamietram Nanabhoy Haridas has long since been divided and therefore Mr. Natverlal Jamietram Nanabhai has no right to act for or on behalf of any member or members of the said Family. I also further declare that the POWER OF ATTORNEY granted by me to the said Natverlal in July, 1920, has long since been CANCELLED.

Bombay dated this 28th day of February, 1924.

FARASRAM JAMIETRAM NANABHOY.
C19079

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I am in no way connected in business with my younger brother Mulchand, son of Ramlal and I am not and shall not be responsible for any debts or liabilities incurred or to be incurred by my said brother either in business or otherwise and any one dealing with him will do so on the sole risk and responsibility of my said brother.

KHARETIRAM RAMLAL BROKER.
Golpitha, Jariwala Buildings.
R9908

REWARD.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, offers a substantial reward to any person not being a Police Officer, who will give him information regarding the existence of a Bucket Shop in Bombay which will result in the capture of the bucket shop and the conviction of the person or persons engaged in running it.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police,
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 12th January, 1924.
C18792

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (a) one Machine for the Collection of road sweepings from the sides of the roads and (b) one Brush Sweeping Machine for attaching to the rear of a petrol driven road watering, motor lorry will be received up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, M. B. Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
C19068

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1924 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1924, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, Crimes or Offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council 1889 are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1924.
ISHWARDAS LAKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C19071

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4656 of 1922.

ESMAILBHAI DATUBHAI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
FAZALBHAI PEERMAHOMED and Another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 7th day of March, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of suti land with the buildings and chawls standing thereon, situate at Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,527 square yards or thereabouts bearing numbers as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Faini No.	Area Gunthas.	Assessment.
41f	24	¾	½	7¾	1-4-0
Do.	107	1-2-4	1	10¾	1-10-0
				18½	Rs. 2-14-0

and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the road belonging to B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the West by the Bandra Ghorebunder Road, on the North by the land of Shantaram Narayen Patil and on the South by the land of Nana Jaykar and being Plot No. 2 of the Scheme No. 1 for the Town of Andheri under the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government suti land situate at Ghorebunder Road, Andheri, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring 1,440 yards or thereabouts being final Plot No. 3 of the Scheme No. 1 for the Town of Andheri under the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915 and bearing Entry No. 2 R, Survey No. 37, Pot No. 1, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the East by Andheri Station Road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Wasudeo Ramchandra Jaykar and partly by the property of Jugmohandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and on or towards the West by Ghorebunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1924.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18727

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 190 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 16th day of January, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

LAKHMICHAND KHETSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, landed Proprietor, residing at Ghat Koper, outside Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) GANPAT ABAJI TATE, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalyan, outside Bombay; and (2) RAMCHANDRA BABAJI TAVDE, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gopi Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the 1st and 2nd Defendants or either of them may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 4,500 with interest thereon at the rate of Re. 1 per cent. per mensem of 30 days from 3rd July, 1923, till payment, that in the event either of the Defendants failing to pay the said amount, within a time to be fixed by this Honourable Court, the property comprised in the Deed of Sub-Mortgage be sold under the orders and directions of this Honourable Court, that out of the net sale proceeds of the said property, the Plaintiff may be paid the sum due to him at the foot of the Sub-Mortgage, that in the event of there being a surplus after the payment of his dues to the Plaintiff the same may be ordered to be paid to the 1st Defendant towards the payment of his mortgage debt due to him from the 2nd Defendant or in such other manner as this Honourable Court may direct that in the event of the net sale proceeds being insufficient, to meet the Plaintiff's due and in full liberty be reserved to him to apply for personal decree against the 1st Defendant, that the Plaintiff may be awarded his costs of the suit and that the same may be ordered to be added on to his mortgage debt, and that the Plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may warrant.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of March 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined, in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 21st day of January, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 21st day of January, 1924.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C19075

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5623 of 1922.

LALLUBHAI PRAGJEE & CO., a firm of Merchants, carrying on business at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
MATHURADAS TOPAN, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mahalaxmi, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) VALLABHDAS KANJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Muljee Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay; (3) Messrs. HANSRAJ DAMODER, a firm, carrying on business at Muljee Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay; (4) Bai KASTURBAI, wife of Mathuradas Topan, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mahalaxmi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the First day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order, dated the 8th day of February, 1924, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises at Malad under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on FRIDAY, the 28th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED PIECES OF LAND TOGETHER WITH BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURE STANDING THEREON

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Malad, Sub-Division of Bandra, in the Taluka Salsette, Division and District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and bearing the following description:—

Name of the field, Bhat; Number 95; Area in Dhep. measure, Half Dhep; Share in ownership, 2½; Assessment, 0-4-5; Local Fund, 0-0-3.

and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the land belonging to Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, on or towards the West by the land at present in the Vahiwat of Devidas Narayendas and Tank called Indale, on or towards the South by the land leading to the village from the Railway Station and on or towards the North by the land at present in the occupation of Mathuradas Topandas. The land included within the above boundaries which half of Dhep in area or 233 square yards.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Malad, in the Sub-Division of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Division and District of Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bearing the following description:—

Name of the field, Parshet; No. 5; Area in Dhep measure, 17½ Faras and ¼ Adholi; Produce or yield, 11½ Faras and 3½ Adholi; Assessment, Rs. 9-5-4.

The area consists of small and big plots and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line and fields, on or towards the West by the side way of the tank called Indale, some fields and water-way, on or towards the South by the side way of tank called Indale, and on or towards the North by the fields belonging to Padam Keshavji. The land within the above boundaries consisting of paddy fields, grass lands, gardens, lands together with all the buildings, wells, trees, superstructures, etc., standing thereon.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of suit tenure situate, lying and being in the village of Malad, Sub-Division of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Division and District of Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and bearing the following description:—

Name of the field, Parshet; No. 51; Area in Dhep measure, 2 Faras and 1¼ Adholi; Assessment, Rs. 1-1-11.

The area consists of paddy fields and varkas and grass lands and consists of five fields and the boundaries of the same are as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line, on or towards the West by the land of Raghunath Narayanji the Old River and Dam, on or towards the North by the River, and on or towards the South by the land of Raghunath Narayanji and the River, Malad being a Khoti village these lands are not surveyed and there is no record of rights for these lands.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of Messrs. Thakordas and Daru, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named at Najafee Building, No. 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19043

AUCTION SALE.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a Public Auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal on FRIDAY, 7th March, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following serviceable and unserviceable stores including clothing:

A large quantity of Cooking Pots, Brass, Copper, Aluminium and Iron, Horse and Bullock shoes, Bolts and nuts, Brass and Copper nails and screws.

Blankets, Mosquito nets, Dhurries and Coats warm.

Tents I.P.P. flies inners, washers steel, Locks, Hurricane Lamps, Globes, Lamps, Bullocks Jhools, Stoves, Axes pickheads, Felt, Leather, waterbottles, Tubes, Shovels, Gunny, Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows wheels, Anvils, Cordage, Cotton Tape, Mamooties, Cordage hemp, Enamelware, Web, Jhools, Steel, Mild Scrap, Steel cast scrap, Tools, Bellows, Tiles, Cloths Rags, Carts wheels, Boxes, Buckets, Ground Sheets, Pipes hose, Camp kettles, Basins, Drums, and etc.

Conditions of sale:—will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJIE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
R9905

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY THE 4TH MARCH 1924 AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFES, OLIVER NO. 9 TYPEWRITER, ELECTRIC CEILING FANS, PARTITION SCREENS ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 4th day of Mar. 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at King's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, very valuable made-to-order office and household furniture etc of Messrs. W. H. Scales and Co. Ltd., and others comprising oval dining table, arm and armless chairs, roll top writing desk, office writing tables, glass and panel door office cupboards, File cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Godrej special and C. quality safes Oliver No. 9 brief typewriter, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, electric ceiling fans, teak and glass partition screens, chest of drawers, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH MARCH, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of very valuable made-to-order Bank Furniture, 5 "Godrej" and 4 "Milner's" Safes, 2 Cash Chests, 3 "Remington" and 1 Oliver Typewriters, Steel File Cabinets, Steel Record Stands, Roneo Copying Machine, Copying Presses. Cash Boxes, Electric Pendants with fancy shades, Osler's Ceiling Electric Fans, Partition Screen, Minimax Fire Extinguishers, etc., etc., of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. (in Liquidation).

By order of the Attorney for the Liquidators of the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Ewart House", Tamarind Lane, Fort, the entire Bank Furniture, etc., of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. (in liquidation), comprising plain and roll top writing tables, revolving and arm office chairs, high counter chairs, stationery, cupboards, copying presses, steel file cabinets, steel record stands, benches, "Godrej" and "Milner's" safe suitable for Banks and Offices, cash chests, Remington and Oliver Typewriters, Roneo copying machine, cash boxes, fancy electric pendants, Osler ceiling fans, teak and glass partition screen, minimax fire extinguishers, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J.S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th February, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

123, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 25521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by John Robert, Deoji Kanji Wembridge and other well-known makers, crockery, glassware, rich plated ware etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 29th February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Villar Ville next to Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs mirror back sideboards dumbwaiters and crockery stands, marble top centre tables, rich drawing room carpets, electric fans and lamps, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, Master's Voice Gramophone cabinet, ice box, writing tables, silver show cases glass door book cases, reclining sofas, mahoganized bed-room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe electric D. C. table and ceiling fans, English perambulator, etc., etc.

The property of Dr Thos. S. Jackson M. B.D. Ph. etc., Chief Medical Officer of B.B. & C.I. Ry.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT WILDERNESS ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Rustomji Nusserwanji Mehta and Khan Bahadur Jacob Bapuji Israil the Mortgagees of the undermentioned property and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th day of May 1921 and made between Narandas Purshotamdas Kapadia of the one part and the said Rustomji Nusserwanji Mehta and Khan Bahadur Jacob Bapuji Israil of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, he 29th February 1924 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises, the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and Tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Wilderness Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 6120 square yards or thereabouts or be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140 New Survey No. 2/7138 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 104 but now under D Ward No. 3286 and Street No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East formerly by the Wilderness Road and now by the property of Dossabhoy Maneckji Wadia, on or towards the West formerly by the said Wilderness Road and now partly by the property of Darasha Bomanji Dubash and partly by a passage leading to Nepean Sea Road on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to the late Jiwaji Maneckji and now by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to the late Jiwaji Maneckji and now by the property of Darashaw Bomanji Dubash and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th February, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

INDIAN AUCTION CO.

BONAFIDE SALE
OF VALUABLE JEWELLED ORNAMENTS

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

Ordinary Original Civil Suit No. 3795 of 1923.

Seth Jasinglal Popatlal & Co.,.....Plaintiffs

v/s.

Javeri Sorabji Edulji ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree obtained in the above suit certain Jewelled Ornaments will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the premises of the undersigned at 14, Apollo Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the presence of the Solicitors Messrs. Smetham Berne and Lambert. Unique opportunity for rich persons. Catalogues ready; will be supplied free on application. Ornaments are open for inspection.

THE INDIAN AUCTION COMPANY,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

126, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SECOND DUNCAN CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moss, Esqr. The Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3382 of 1922 (Shaikh Alibhai Shaikh Ebrahimji Dahodwalla vs. Sakinabai widow and another) and in pursuance of the order, made by the High Court, dated the 4th October 1923. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will To-day, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of quit and ground tenure, but at present Sanadi together with the messuages standing thereon situate at Duncan Second Cross Lane, admeasuring 393 square yards or thereabouts in the Collector's record shown as 420 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3082—3082 New No. 9994, Old Survey Nos. 1/4410, 2/4410 and 5/4410 and New Survey No. 5657 and Cadastral Survey No. 4060 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7912 and Street No. 10—12 and bounded on the North, and West by the property of Ramchandra Bhicaji on the South by Duncan Road Cross Lane, and on the East by sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwalla and Jasubhai, Receiver's Attorneys or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF STATIONERY, PAPERS GREY SHIRTINGS, AND MOTOR LORRY, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 1st March, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms Apollo Street.

By order of the Banks concerned.

17 cases stationery such as Pads, note papers, envelopes, etc.

1 bale papers.

By order of the Office concerned.

43 pieces grey shirtings No. 8770 yards 38.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 pair Kathiawady horses quiet in harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 4328 of 1923 (Nasarwanji Kharsetji v. Jehangir Hormusji Writer).

1 motor lorry No. 256 in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th February, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street,

Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 25152.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Good opportunity to Hotel wares boarding house keepers to buy all sorts of valuable made-to-order household furniture large, counter's large, iron hot, cases, glass, crockery, plated ware and linen wore and other articles, suiatable for hotels, bar and billiard rooms.

Under instrucions from the proprietor of the Metropole. Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Bona-fide Auction sale on SUNDAY, the 9th day of March 1924 and the followings days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the hotel Metropole, Fodehouse Road, opp. Colaba Station, all sorts of valuable house uold as well as hotel, Bar and Billiard furniture, consisting of large and small dining tables, chairs, marble top side boards and counters, drawing room cabinets, chester field sofas brass top peg table and chairs paintings.

Office ables, single bedseds. Mirror and Panelled Almyrahs, fancy writing Tables, 3 door large size Iron hat cases and Stove cupboards, kinchen tables, cutlery, glass, crockery and best Plated wara and sorts of house hould linen big Copper and Aluminim utensils, etc., etc.

Property will be kept on view 5 days before the sale and catalogues will be published.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Black mahoganised polished valuable teak and blackwood, Dining, Drawing and Bed Room furniture large drawing room carpet, superior quality, Godrej safe with stand, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address in their Show-Room valuable household furniture such as Dining table, chairs, mirror, back sideboard, drawing room, chesterfield suites blackwood centre table, tilting and revolving chairs solid brass and wooden beds, full sized mirror and panell almyrahs, dressing tables, carpet ,Godrej safe with stand, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th February, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mahatma Gandhi

TO BE SEEN ON THE SCREEN OF YOUR

NOVELTY CINEMA

FROM

SATURDAY 1st March, 1924.

A Topical Film of Mahatma Gandhi's Illness and Release, taken with the greatest difficulty!

See the Sassoon Hospital, Poona!

See the Cottage where Mahatmaji is at present staying

See Mahatmaji's Operation

See Mahatmaji reading in the Cottage

See H. E. The Governor of Bombay

See Col. Maddock, Major Cowley, Drs. Gokhale, Date and Phatak and Ben Anasuya!

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
UNIVERSAL SPECIAL ATTRACTION!

"VANITY POOL"—(6 REELS)

Featuring the beautiful winsome star

MARY McLAREN

A Drama of tough struggle between honour and political powers.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy "TIPS" featuring.

BABY PEGGY

See your favourite Peggy as the head butler of a hotel. You will scream outright with the merriest seals of laughter! Also the International News, showing, the latest incidents of President Wilson's life.

TO-NIGHT: 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

GRAND FANCY FETE

GLORIA CHURCH GROUNDS; BYCULLA,

IN AID OF THE BOMBAY CATHOLIC WELFARE, ORGANISATION

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILSON

TO BE OPENED BY

The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. CADELL.

30 Attractive Stalls, Amusements, Musical Entertainments. Restaurant and Bar.

BANDS IN ATTENDANCE.

BABY SHOW

3-30 p. m., 1st March
Open to all Communities.

Babies from 3 months to 2 years may compete. Handsome prize for the best and gifts for all.

AESCULAPIAN HALL.

1. Lucid Explanation of Darwin's Doctrine of Evolution in three stages. Absolutely the latest in the scientific world.
2. PHYSICAL FITNESS TESTED.
3. A NOVEL PRIZE COMPETITION for Special Physical Atainmentst for MEN and WOMEN.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT Presents

MINAL DEVI

or THE SIN REDEEMED

Indian drama in 7 reels

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK

Imperial Super Photo-Play

RAJA HARISCHANDRA

Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Excelsior Theatre.

To-Day at 9-30 p.m. sharp.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE COMPANY
"O LADY O"

Empire Theatre.

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE LAW AND THE WOMAN"
Adapted From "The Woman in the case"

Empress Theatre.

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"A ROMANTIC ADVENTURESS"
also
CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN "SHANGHAIED".

NOVELTY

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

PATHE

Presents

FLAMES OF PASSION
FLAMES OF PASSION

in 8 reels

with

MAE MARSH
AUBREY SMITH

and an all star cast.

The greatest British Film Drama ever produced.

Costing over £50,000.

Matinee Saturday and Sunday 3-15 p.m

Daily:—5-15, 7-15, 9-15, and 11-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years life reading with character sketch, Map of heavens, longevity, finance, business prospects wife and children etc. Rs. 4-8-0 Special one year's life reading with the above details Rs. 2. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1-4-0. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince Apply to:—THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASREMAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. S India.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

February 28.

S S Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Seirra Leone, Neilson, Calcutta.
S S Mainley Court, Donnelly, New York.
S S Jalatarang, Lawson, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Alps Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Mirzapore for China.
Steamer Dunsiaw for Antwerp.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakla, 1727 tons, Captain A E Wollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Seirra Leone:—Messrs. W and A. Graham and Company's steamer Seirra Leone 1924 tons Captain J Neilson will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Mainley Court:—Messrs. W and A. Graham and Company's steamer Mainley Court 2357 tons Captain J Donnelly will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Jalalarang:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalatarang 1464 tons, Captain A E. Lawson, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, February 28.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Streetkerf 3823 Cal. 2/3 E D S & Co.
2 Mantua 3889 London 1/3 M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4083 Liverpool 12/3 Graham Co.
4 Cl. Kenneth 3159 N F. N F. J F & Co.
4 Mandala 5190 Ant. NF M M & Co.
7 Ct Valencia 4533 L'pool 1073 K N Co.
8 Homestead 4929 N Y N F. Vol Bros.
9 Steelville 2390 Hull 4/3 Graham & Co.
10 Dogra 3281 Japan T M & Co.
11 Alps Maru 4862 Kobe, 12/3 O S Kaisha.
11c/ Genoa 3990 Dunkirk 20/3 K N & Co
12 Dumana 5112 Karachi N F M M & Co.
13 Lingfield 2614 Dunkirk N F, T M & Co.
14 Craconia 4762 Trieste 1/3 L Triestino.
15 Maindy Court 2356 N Y N F Graham & Co
15 Piave 4634. N F. Graham & Co
16 Neipura 3647 Cal. N. F. M M & Co.
Karagola 3647 Africa 5/3 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gambhira 3196 Karachi N F., M M & Co.
3 Barpeta 1877 P. Gulf, 5/3 M M & Co.
5 Geni, Smuts 2698 Hull 1/3 Graham & Co.
6 Trevanian 2470, Hull 28/2 M M & CO.
7 Maji Maru 2102 Kobe, 28/2 N Y K.
9 Lahore, 3143. N F, 29/2, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Neidenfels 3386, Karachi N F, Graham & Co.
12 & 13 Jeddah 2123 Jeddah 10/3 T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gambada 3252 Karachi N F M M & Co.
C & R Hakadate Maru 5254 Japan 11/3 N Y Kaisha.
D & E Jalaterang 1464 Rangoon N F S S N Co.
C P R Jalaputra 3113 N F N F S S N Co.
P Rio Claro 2510 Antwerp N F Graham & Co.

EXPORTS.

February 28.

S S Mantua for London:—16 cases bristles, Hollingshurst and Co.; 6 bundles woollen carpets, M A Aminoff; 2 bundles woollen carpets, A Azizullaoff; 5 bundles woollen carpets, A R Vallioff; 1 bundle woolen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff.

S S City of Valencia for Liverpool:—6500 cwt. oil cakes, Jeyram Permanand and Co., 100 bales raw cotton, J A Begbie and Co. Ltd. 200 bales raw cotton, P R Vakharia; 1995 cwt. linseed oil cakes, Bruel and Co.

S S City of Valencia for Antwerp:—440 bales raw cotton, Bombay Co. Ltd. 98 cwt linseed, cakes, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt ground nuts, Strauss and Co.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—2186 cwt crushed bones, Hollinghurst and Co.

S S Mandala for Ghent:—50 bales raw cotton, Langley and Co.

S S Mandala for Havre:—123 bales raw cotton Rally Bros.

IMPORTS.

February 28.

S S China from London. Agents M M and Co.:—14 boxes Bar gold, 3 boxes Gold coins, 4 boxes sovereigns, 3534 bars silver, 1 box gold, 3 boxes Specie.

S S Jalapa from New York. Agents:—Volkart Bros.—26 bxes Electric battery, 5 cartons chairs, 6 cases chairs 8 barrels dye stuffs, 590 drums lubricating oil, 50 cases Lubricating oil, 300 barrels Lubricating oil, 13 barrels Asphalt, 25 H. F. barrels Lubricating grease, 45 cases Lubricating grease, 45 cases Gas Mantles, 70 cases cotton, remnants, 8 cases enamel, 12 cases varnish.

S S Karagola from Durban. Agents M M and Co.:—1993.5 tons Coal, 419 tusks Ivory, 8 cases Ivory, 81 pieces Ivory, 28 bundles Hides, 7 bales Hides, 14 boxes Fine Gold, 2223 bales Cloves, 979 bales cotton, 15 bundles skin, 24 bags coffee.

S S Varsova from Basra. Agents.—M M and Co.:—8 bundles Gold Coins, 2 boxes gold coins, 1 tin box gold coins, 1 package gold coins 1 box specie, 22 cases specie, 76 bags specie, 1 tin box Gold powder and pieces, 4 boxes soiled notes, 1 package gold. 27 bags old brass, 98 bundles old Brass, 19 bags Galls. 5 bags Reeds, 35 bundles scrap copper, 7479 baskets wet dates, 358 bags dry dattes, 16 bundles dry gingers, 5 bags wheat, 7 empty cylinders, 70 bags skins.

S S Croxleth Hall from Newport. Agents K Nixon and Co.:—12625 bundles G C sheets, 377 bags fish balts, 500 bundles G P sheets, 1965 boxes Tin plates, 498 bundles steel circles 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 1275 bundles copper Ingots, 116 bales paper, 3112 steel bars, 453 bundles steel plates, 9 cases bolts, 148 bundles angles, 4 drums zinc chloride.

From Port Said:—300 bags almonds, 30 cases caster oil, 25 cases olive oil, 20 cases mineral water, 44 cases tiles, 5 cases tiles, 5 cases table oils.

From Liverpool:—157 steel bars, 10 bales cotton yarn.

S S Duns Law from Durban. Agents D E Soudeman:—5521 tons coal.

SLEEPLESSNESS

due to excessive heat, overwork, worry or anxiety, is promptly overcome by Phenalgin. Instead of sleepless, restless, age-long nights, a few doses of

PHENALGIN

will restore tranquility to the overwrought nervous system and ensure calm, refreshing slumber with freedom from headache or irritability on rising. Phenalgin is not depressing and is therefore safe as well as certain.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents:—
E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

ROSE'S

LIME JUICE

The Favourite.

Appetising, Thirst Quenching and Healthful, having an Indian reputation of over 40 years.

BALTONIC

BALTONIC is the best Specific for Children. It is the truest Baby's Friend.

BALTONIC completely cures Rickets Emaciation, Infantile Diarrhoea, fever, etc. Restores child's health, Vigour and Vitality.

BALTONIC is an unrivalled remedy for poverty of blood, and loss of appetite.

BALTONIC purifies the blood, removes slenderness of bones and rapidly increases the weight of children.

BALTONIC is a Potent Panacea for all child's ills. It removes children's asthma and all bronchial and chest complaints. It is the sweetest and most tasty Nectar for children.

Price 4 oz. phial Re. 1/- only, excluding postage, etc.

DR. D. R. VARMA
Specialist in Eugenics,
Burn Bastion Road, DELHI.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

AGFA

PLATES, FILMS, CHEMICALS, DEVELOPERS, FLASH LIGHTS ETC.

THE WONDERFUL

"IHAGEE" REFLEX CAMERAS.

The cheapest on the market.

"BYK" Photo-Papers of all grades.

AGENTS:—

Dalal Trading Co.

197-99 Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 21/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 11/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 21/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 11/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 31/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 23/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 3/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 695
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 765
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 755
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 150¼
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 144¼
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 169
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 240
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 169¼
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 337
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.29-3/4
London—Paris Frcs. 103.25
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 120.00
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks ...
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady but quiet.

	London, Feb. 27
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 3/16 steady
Bar Gold ..	£ 4— 1—3 steady
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/8 steady

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 28. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 19/32
Bank Demand	1/4 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 31/32
Fcs. Demand	670
American Dollars	337
Hongkong Dollars	169
Shanghai	240
Japan	150 1/2
Singapore	169 1/2
Market Steady.	

	London, Feb. 27.
Rentes 3 per cent	55 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/4
„ 2 months hence ..	33 7/4
Closing Tone of Silver—China selling-steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.	
Interest day to day loans ..	2 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Feb. 27.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90..	£ 87 3 8+1/4
Victory Bonds 4% ..	91 —1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	100 5/8+1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	56 1/8—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	45 unchanged
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan] ..	64 3/8—1/8
Govt. Securities 3% ..	55 3/8—1/8

	London, Feb. 27.
Conversion Loan	£ 75
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 1/2
7 per cent. Indian Loan ..	„ 112

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Feb. 27.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 M/st ..	3 7/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	3 11/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 m/st ..	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	21 3/4

BULLION,

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16/7/6
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 16/7/0
Bar gold ready, Rs. 26/10/3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 26/7/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26/7/0
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82/5/0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/14/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 83/5/0

LONDON, Feb. 27

Bar gold ready, £ 96-3
Silver reary, d. 33-6
Silver forward, d. 33-4
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. China and America sold, London speculators bought to cover sales.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Ready:—26—8—0
Vaida Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Maha .. .. ..
Fagan 26—4—6 26—7—3 .... 26—7—3
Teji Mandi.
Maha ..
Fagan 0—5—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Steady.—82 4—0
Vaida Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Maha 81 11 0 82—4—0 .... 82—4—0
Fagan 82—4—0 82—11—0 .... 82—4—0
Teji Mandi
Maha
Fagan 1—6 6
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/4
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93/6
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

After the recent heavy decline Reuter reported to-day a rise of 57 to 66 points in New York futures. The advance was due to Commission Houses and New Orleans buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 19 points lower. The market advanced at the opening on scattered buying, but declined at the close on some long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under yesterday's date as under:—

"Market getting well liquidated. On further important weakness prefer purchase especially new crop."

With regard to the outlook of the American market the position has since been complicated by the possibility of a lock-out of the Lancashire mill hands. Even should such a serious position arise, we do not anticipate that the resulting deadlock will last long, as disputes between employers and employees there are generally settled soon. All the same, the markets both here and in America may for the time being remain depressed in view of this danger, but looking at the situation from a purely cotton point of view present prices appear to us to be too low and it is only a question of time before a recovery sets in. We therefore recommend our friends to operate cautiously on the Bull side in all weak markets.

In consequence of the sharp rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 571 i.e. Rs. 4¼ higher than Tuesday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Offices and Bull operators were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 574. At about this level one Japan House and jobbers were sellers and the values gave way to Rs. 569¼ at which rate the Bazar closed at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 569¼ and going down to Rs. 566 on some selling sharply advanced to Rs. 574¼ on buying by Offices, Commission Houses and a well-known Indore operator, and finally closed at Rs. 572¼.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 545¼ and improved to Rs. 548 on buying by Marwari Shroffs. Selling by Commission and Exporting Houses caused a setback and the prices dropped to Rs. 540 at which rate the Bazaar closed at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 555 and advanced to Rs. 558 on Exporting house buying but soonafter gave way to Rs. 550 and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 500 and Rs. 504 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

	Bombay, Feb 8,	
Fully Good Broach ..	April/May ..	572 1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..	March ..	543
Fully Good Bengal ..	May. ..	508
Fine Oomra	March.	543
Fine Oomra	May.	553

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 28

Description, Super-Fine, Fine, F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	530	520	505
M. G. Oomra No. 3	565	555	540
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	595	585	570
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	580	570	555
M. G. Broach &	600	590	580
M. G. Mathia	555	545	530
M. G. Khandesh	560	550	535

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT;

London, Feb 28

New York market 27th February 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
28.70	Mar.	29.00+30	28.58—12	29.27	+57
29.00	May.		28.98—02	29.66	+66
28 36	Jul.			28.98	+62
25 93	Oct			26.20	+27
25.69	Dec.			25.97	+3

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 29.28, lowest 28.50, range .78 points. Market advanced on New Orleans buying, Commission houses buying and short covering.

Liverpool market 27th February, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
16.74	Mar	16 80+06	16 90+16	16.55	—19
16 68	May.	16.73+05	16.85+17	16 52	—16
16 35	Jul.			16 24	—11
15 03	Oct.			14 94	—09
14 60	Jan.			14.51	—09
Egyptian.					
19 59	Mar.			18.85	—65
19 00	Nov.			18 51	—49

Telegraphic market advices: 26-2-1924: Market irregular and excited owing to liquidation of stale longs, stop loss limits being caught, break in Egyptian, decline in New York. 50,000 bales tendered in New York and stopped (i.e. notices accepted). Seven days notice given to operatives in Lancashire that there will be a complete lockout if operatives of mill in question do not return to work.

Another of our Liverpool friends cabled us on the 26th instant as under:

"Bears hammering mercilessly. Bulls demoralized."

Telegraphic market advices: 27-2-1924: (1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 425,000.

(2) Small market, scattered buying, less for sale. Spot sales 6 000.

(3) American cross rate 430. March highest 16.33, lowest 16.49, range .44 points.

5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	100
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	300
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot Fair demand	17.27
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..	20.65
New York, 11 a.m. Mar. .. 28.60	
(As known in Liverpool May .. 28.92	
at closing time) July .. 28.30	
New Orleans 10 A. M. Mar. .. 29.04	
May, .. 28.74	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 27

Months	To-day's Prices
February	—
March	16.88+14
April	—
May	16.83+15
June	—
July	16.50+15
August	—
Septembes	15.50
Octobes	15.06+03
Novembes	—
Decembes	—
January	14.63+03
February	—
Egyptians, March	19.75
May	19 90
November	20.09

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb, 27

Months	To-day's Price
February	16.55—20
March	16.55—19
April	16.52—16
May	16 52—16
June	16.45—14
July	16 24—11
August	15.69—11
September	15.38—12
October	14.94—09
November	14.64—09
December	14 57—16
January	14.51—09
February	14.48—09

Tone.—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Feb. 27

	To-day's Prices	
Futures at New York.	Mar.	29 27+57
	May	29.66+66
	July	28.96+60
	Oct.	26.20+27

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

	To-day's prices.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Mar.	16.55—19
	May	16 52—16
	July	16.24—11
	Oct.	14.94—09

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

M. G. Bengal Good, ...	11.40
„ „ Fully Good	11.80
„ „ Fine	12.20
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.10
„ „ „ Fully Good ..	12.60
„ „ „ Fine	13.10
M G. Broach, Good	13.95
„ „ Fully Good	14.35
„ „ Fine	14.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.30
„ „ Fully Good	11.70
„ „ Fine	12.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 22.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Feb	18.80—65
Mar.	18.85—65
April	18.91—67
May	19. 0—65
June	19.06—71
July	19.10—68
Aug.	18.95—63
Sept.	18.80—58
Oct.	18.65—53
Nov.	18.51—49
Dec.	18.51—49
Jan.	18.46—39

London, Feb. 27.

Demand Bills	429.50
Exchange on London in Paris ..	104.65
„ „ „ Germany	18.100.000.000
„ „ „ „ Italy	9990
Stockholm	16. 8
Christiania	32.60
Amsterdam	11.52
Switzerland	24.82
	Yesterdays.
Belgium	115.87
Athens	254.50
Cuban Sugar March, Paid	30 1 1/2

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	2,000
„ „ to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York, March ..	29.27+57
„ „ „ May.. ..	29.66+66
„ „ „ July ..	28.96+60
„ „ „ Oct. ..	26.20+27
Spot Cotton at New York ..	29.55+55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	29.75+50
Futures „ „ Mar. ..	29.72+59
„ „ „ May ..	29.47+75
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15 1/2
Silver foreign mined	64

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	13,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
„ Exports to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ March ..	28.70—.45
„ „ „ May ..	29.00—.51
„ „ „ July ..	28.36—.66
„ „ „ October.. ..	25.93—.37
Spot Cotton at New York ..	29.00— .45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	29.25— .63
Futures „ .., ..Mar	29.13—.45
„ „ „ ..May	28.72—.45
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15 1/2
Silver foreign mined	64 1/4

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 27.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apr./May 12
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar 13 3/4
Tone:—fairly Steady—no much business.

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 27.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers 43/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Paid 42/6
AUSTRALIAN F/M Paid 40/3
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Sellers 32/6
WHEAT Cadice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F M/J Sellers 45
Tone of Wheats—Easier

TALLOW.

No auction took place to-day.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 28, 6/30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Basis Terms Rs. a. p.	Basis Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	39 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 6 0	12 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	77 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25 ..	73 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gujas 50-50 ..	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black ..	66 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed White ..	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 8 0
Barley	33 0 0	—
Castorseed	73 0 0	14 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 14 6
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, A/M	5 12 9	
Linseed A/M	12 13 9	
Groundnut F/M	70 0 0	
Teelseed, Gujas, 85-15 F/M.	..	
Gujarat castor seed Viabak	71 8 0	

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 27.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Sellers .. .. .. £ 17 7/16
Tone—Buyers at /8 lower. Poor Demand.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Months J/A Sellers .. £ 40 7/8
May/Aug. Sellers .. .. £ 38—3—

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 27.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb./March Sellers 32/6
July Sellers 27/0
July/Sept. Sellers 26/0
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers 26/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept /Sellers 26/4
Tone—Dull

METALS.

London, Feb 27.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 65 1/8
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	„ 63 3/4
Copper Braziers	„ 85
Yellow Metal	„ 8
Hard Spelter	31 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	18 7/16
TIN BLOCK	£ 281 3/4

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Feb. 28 per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	64 0 0
Brass	1/	65 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 8 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 8 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 8 0
Brass	2	66 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Feb. 28 per md.	Rs. a. p
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	73 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	73 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Coppe	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		73 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 8 0
German Brass M 1		64 8 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 8 0
American Copper 3/4		71 0 0
American Copper 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	0 15 6
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	..
David ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 3/4	0 13 6
Lighthouse ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan ..	..No. 40/1	1 14 6
Japan ..	..No. 42/2	2 1 6
Japan ..	..No. 20	1 1 2
Japan ..	..No. 32	1 10 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 28

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb 27, 1924.

Cotton	19833 Bales.
Wheat	12488 Cwts
Linseed	18363 „
Rape, etc	3357 „
Gingellyseed	2273 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	5711 „
Castorseed	8-03 „
Rice	63304 „
Myrabollams	6156 „
Cottonseed	21960 „
Mowrassed	Nil
Gram	8959 „
Juwar	2285 „
Masur	405 „
Barley	Nil „
Bajri	2374 „
Coal	6914 Tons

SHARE BAZAR.

FEBRUARY, 28, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	417-8	—	417-8
Bombay Cotton ..	565	—	565
Bombay Dyeing ..	653-12-50-55	60-655	55-656-4
Century ..	345	345-347-8	46-4-347-8
Nagpur ..	456-4-60	57-8-61-4	58-12-460
Colaba ..	173-12-76-4	175	173-12
Crescent ex-divi. ..	225-12-8-25	26-4-230	28-12-230
Indore ex-divi. ..	37 5-75	75 3 80	311-4
Kohinoor ..	1275	—	1250
New Great ..	385-92-8-75-80	390	85-383-12
Petit ex-divi. ..	575-12-8	17-8-521-4	17-8-522-8
Phoenix ..	420	—	423-8
Bharucha ..	342-8-30-35	336-4	337-8-340
Simplex ..	306-14— -8-5	6-4-308-12	7-8-306-4
Swan ex-divi. ..	700	—	700
Swadesh ..	457-8 56-4-60	60-46 -8	65-463-12-0
Pabni ..	330	—	330
Fazal ..	787-8-7 -8-35	93-12-840	97-4-797-8
Mathuradas ..	315	—	315
Tata Mill ..	290		290
Globe ..	61-4		61-4
Mysore ..	117-8		117-8
Madhavji ..	250		250
Finlay ex-divi. ..	560		560
Gokak ..	115		115
Edward Sassoon ..	210		207-8
Meyer Sassoon ..	155		150
Alcock ..	207-8		205
Bombay Burma Old ..	302-8		302-8
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	86-4		86-4
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	87-8		87-8
Bundi Cement ..	9		9
Central E. Mining ..	23		23
Indian Cement ..	55		57-8
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	72-8		72-8
Shivrajpur ..	39		39
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	26-8		27
Tata Steel Defd. ..	107-8-5-7-8	5-107-8	110

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

SHARES.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS

Imperial 1370, India 76-8xd., Central Bank 26/4 and Eastern Bank 78.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 417/8, Apollo 22/8, By-Cotton 565, By-Dyeing 656/4, Century 347/8, Cent-India 460, Colaba Land 173/12, Coorla 152/8xd., Crescent 230, Dawn 550, Edw. Sassoon 207/8, Fazulbhoy 795, Indore Malwa 371/4, Kastoorchand 182/8, Kohinoor 1250, Madhowji 250, Meyer Sassoon 150, Morarji 3600xd., New Great 385, Pabani 330, Pearls 522/8, Shapurji 340, Simplex 306/4 Swan 700 xd, Swadeshi 463/12, and Vishnu Cotton 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 205, B. Burma 302/8, B. Burma N. I. 68/12, Bit-Burma Pet 5/15xd, B. Tramway 86/14 Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 9, Katni Ord. 72/8, Katni Defd. 180, New India 13, Shivrajpur 39, Tata Iron Ord. 27, Tata Iron Defd. 110, Tata Hydro 690xd and Scindia Steam 7/4.

	London, Feb. 27.
Chartered Bank	£ 20
Hongkong	£ 131
National Bank	„ 44
Eastern	„ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 13 1/2

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Jute: On account of profit taking Howrah and Clive hardly maintained their opening quotations and there was altogether less support than the previous day. Craig presidency and Hukumchand were in moderate demand and the higher priced stocks did not attract much attention.

Coals came in for more business at steady rates though Bolonpore found sellers at some decline. Bengal, Gopalichuck, Balhpahari and New Beerbhoom met with some enquiry and Bengal Bhatdee was marked up by a rupee on the last quotation.

Teas: With more sellers and buying enquiry limited in extent, not much business was reported in this section.

Miscellaneous: Apart from some transactions recorded in Marshalls and enhanced rates obtainable for British India Corporation ordinary, Burma Corporation and Cawnpore sugar, nothing more of special interest was recorded. A transaction in Somakunda bailing fetched rupees twenty higher than the previous quoted price.

Government securities generally firmer. Government securities 3½ per cent, Government paper 66/ 8 s l, 5 per cent Bonds 1933 97/8, 5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 98/11, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 98/10, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 104/2, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 101/9, 6 per cent Bonds 1927 101/12, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 103 s l 6 per cent Bonds 1931 104 s l, 6 per cent Bonds 1932 104/5 s l.

Banks: Central Bank 26, Eastern Bank 78 s l, Imperial and canty 347.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpore Cotton 24/14.

Jute: Belvedere 463, Birla 7/10, Budge Budge 435 s l, Chivot 252/8, Clive 31/12, Clive 6 per cent pref 86, Craig 6/4, Dalhousie ord 349 s l, Dalhousie 7 per cent pref 107, Empire ord 43/12 s l, Hooghly 62/8, s l, Howrah 40/8, Hukomchand ord 8/6, Kamarhatty ord 472, Kamarhatty pref 96, Lothian 379, National 288/8 s l, Northbrook 45/12, Nuddea 41, Union 432/8, s l, Waverley 8/7.

Coals: Bengal Coal 648/8 o l, Bengal Bhatdee 6/8, Bhalgora 9/4, Bilbera 9/6, Bolompore 6, Burrakur pref 97, Damagurriah 10/6, Gopalichuck 17/12, Kalapahari 35/12, s l, Kuardi 7/4, Neetooria annas 14, New Beerbhoom 34/6, Samla and Kendra 12/4, Seetarampure 11/12, South Karanpure 12/8 s l, Union 13/8 xd.

Miscellaneous: Britannia Engineering 5/12, Burn and Company 7 per cent pref 106 Indian Standard Wagon ord 19 s l, Marshall and Company 5/8, Britannia Biscuits 9/12, British India Corporation ordy 6/4, British India Corporation pref 108, Burma Corporation 7/14, Indo Burma Tin 7/12 Ivan Jones 5, Howrah Oil Mills 13. o l, Calcutta Steam Navigation 98, Cawnpore Sugar 37/4, Samastipur sugar 9/4.

Tea Companies: Dufflaghur 12/12. Debentures 5 per cent, Gourepore Jute Debentures 89/8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling four and eleven sixteenth pence and demand one shilling four and twenty-three thirty-second pence.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay 27th Feb. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.908 in
Temperature of air	79 9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	70.9 „
Dew point	65 6 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	63.% „
Extent cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	87.7 „
Minimum „ „ „	72.1 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..miles 138

Fat always makes one look ugly

Several organic ailments are also traceable to it. Take OBESO-THIN, nature's guaranteed remedy, and be healthy and buoyant again.

Mr. Bannerjee, Calcutta, writes:— "OBESO-THIN" has given better results than any other fat reducer I have ever taken."

8-DAYS' TREATMENT Rs. 4

OBESO-THIN Co., Dept. No. 7

P. O. 2062 Calcutta.

Stocked by Dr. KERAWALLA, Mistry Building, "A" Block, Balaram Street, Grant Road, BOMBAY.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

OBESO THIN

MAKES FAT PEOPLE LEAN

S. 19.

SCIENTIFIC SPECIFICS

DIABETO

DIABETO—Is the solitary Scientific Specific for curing Diabetes with all its accompanying complaints.

DIABETO—Lessons most rapidly and effectively the recurrence and quantity of 'Urine.'

DIABETO—Completely 'Eliminates Sugar' from the 'Urine' and brings the specific gravity of the Urine to its normal conditions, very quickly.

DIABETO—Appeases the urgent constant thirst and soothes the burning sensation of the hands, feet and the whole body.

DIABETO—Increases weight and improves the general health and tones the whole system.

DIABETO—Is an infallible destroyer of Diabetes in all its stages and varieties.

DIABETO—Has proved efficacious even in cases which were pronounced hopeless. It is a wonderful discovery in the Medical World, for the sure cure of Diabetes.

Cure guaranteed in six weeks.

Price Rs. 7-0-0 for 21 doses.

SARSAREEN

SARSAREEN—Is the most efficacious Purifier of the Human blood.

SARSAREEN—Is a valuable Specific for Ringworm, Rickets, Gouts, Pimples, Rheumatism, obstinate Eczema, diseases of the Liver, Kidney and Bowels.

SARSAREEN—Is an elegant preparation daily prescribed for Torpid Liver, Debility, Cutaneous diseases, Eruptions and Leprosy of various kinds

SARSAREEN—Is a most powerful and reliable remedy for killing the Microbes of various chronic skin diseases and purging off the Mercurial poison in its numerous forms.

SARSAREEN—Is prepared from the best selected and well-tried herbs and can be safely used by the Profession, Nobility Gentry, generally of all countries and in all climes.

Price 8 oz, phial Rs. 2-8 excluding postage.

N. B.—Quote Newspaper in order.

DR. D. R. VARMA.

Specialist in Eugenics, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

FRIDAY February 29.

S S "Caledonia" with the English mails due to arrive at 8 a.m.

Public Lecture by Dr. Annie Besant on "The National Convention" at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to preside.

S. S. "MANTUA."

The local passengers proceeding home by the above vessel are informed that owing to the lack of water at the Ballard Pier the steamer will leave the Wharf and anchor in the stream at 11-30 a.m. on Saturday. Passengers are, therefore, recommended to arrive at the Ballard Pier in ample time to embark before the steamer leaves the wharf at 11-30 a.m. otherwise they will have to embark by tender.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O. Mail steamer "Mongolia" with the mails from London of the 21st instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tamba Maru arrived at Kobe on the 27th February.

BILLIMORIA MEDAL.

In memory of his late father, Mr. Bomanjee Jamshedjee Billimoria, Mr. S. B. Billimoria of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Accountants and Auditors has presented to the Sydenham College of Commerce Government Paper of the value of Rs. 2,000 for an award of a Gold Medal to be called the Billimoria Medal for proficiency in Accountancy and Auditing to the successful candidate each year at the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce of the Bombay University.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Monday the 3rd March 1924 will be a Post Office holiday on account of Shivratri.

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. Ballard Pier Station and the Town Sub Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraphic branches of the Combined offices mentioned below will only work as usual.

(1) Malabar Hill, (2) Girgaon, (3) Byculla, (4) Mazgaon (5) Colaba (6) Parel. (7) Cadell Road. (8) Dharavi. (9) Tardeo. The other Combined Offices will remain closed on that day.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL RAHMAN AND CO.)

BOMBAY, February 27.

The market has taken a weakening turn to-day, by 2d per cwt in forward positions and by 2 annas per cwt in spot sugar.

Our Java Agents latest telegrams to-day cable as under:—

"92 Guilders per picol ex-warehouse market weak decline led by America."

New York is also reported weak. Accordingly in response to weaker telegraphic advices the local market has opened weak and closed weaker by a further 2d per cwt in forward positions. The market drop in sterling exchange rate continues with its weakening effect in forward prices. Moreover these are the days of due dates in Java and therefore the probability of the weakening turn gaining strength. Good demand for spot sugar continues and will yet continue. Under these circumstances of Sugar Market we might well advise our friends to adopt the "Wait and Watch" policy and to buy on a substantial decline. The tone of the market to-day is steady but quiet. Good business has been done in forward positions. To-day's offtake for Local Consumption is 3500 bags.

We give the following closing quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Ready Rs. 28/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 23/5 per cwt. ex Bond.
February sh 32/2 per cwt F.B.H.
March sh 32/3 per cwt F.B.H.
June/July sh 27/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
July sh 26/10 per cwt F.B.H.
July/August/September sh 26/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental B.R.B. Beet Ready Rs. 28/3 per cwt.
January/February sh 31/9 per cwt.

WALKER CUP COMPETITION.

LONDON, February 27.

The championship committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club have cabled to the United States Golf Association accepting the latter's invitation to send out a team to America in 1924 to compete for the Walker Cup.—Reuter.

PADSHAH

Advises all never to invest one rupee in the Tote without instruction.
12th Bombay Extra Meeting 3981 per cent profit.
Capital required Rs. 22 only.
13th Bombay Extra Meeting 645 per cent profit.
Capital required Rs. ten only.

8 WINNERS 8

Following 9 winners.
Tips and instruction obtainable on Race morning at K & CO., 20, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay Rs. 10 only.

13TH EXTRA—TELLY'S CARDS

5 GOOD WINS & SEVERAL PLACES.

Golden Fancy Rs 58/8. Rarity 48, Miss Evans Rs. 47, Stormont Rs. 288, Rackle 115. You'll repent if you don't get to-morrow's cards which are assured to contain.

EXCEPTIONAL SELECTIONS.

BOMBAY 13TH EXTRA MEETING.

RACING EXPERT.

Gave his CLIENTS
8 WINS 8
AND
20 PLACES 20

In his SELECTIONS on Wednesday. Recoup your losses at the 2 remaining Extra Meetings by consulting.

RACING EXPERT.

Selections after 11 a.m. on Race Days at—
Offices:—10 Club Road, Byculla, and CENTURY BUILDING, (3rd floor), 321, Hornby Road.

COMMISSIONER'S SALARY.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H.P. Mody presiding. The whole sitting was devoted to the discussion of the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee's report making certain recommendations for increases in the Commissioner's and the Deputy Commissioner's salaries, and the empowering of any one connected with a Company to vote for his firm. In the end the original report was adopted with only a slight amendment.

COMMISSIONER'S SALARY.

The Corporation continued discussion on the Election and Procedure Rules Committee's report.

To the motion that the report be adopted, Mr. Mohadlal Desai moved the following amendments:—(1) Section 28 clause (c) be so amended as to provide that either the name of a member of a Company or firm or a person belonging to the Company or firm and holding a general power of attorney from the Company or firm should be entered in the final election roll against the name of such Company or firm as being entitled to vote on their behalf.

(2) Section 57 clause (1) That the appointment of the Commissioner shall be for a period of five years, renewable for periods of three years; the salary of the Commissioner for the first two years shall not exceed rupees two thousand five hundred per mensem; for the next three years shall not exceed rupees three thousand per mensem; and thereafter if his term of office is renewed shall not exceed rupees three thousand five hundred per mensem. This increment shall always be with the sanction of the Corporation; he shall except as hereinafter provided, devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office as prescribed in this Act or in any other enactment for the time being in force.

(3) Section 313-A: be so amended that the license fee should be fixed by law, should be very moderate, and that no contracts should be given for the collection of the same.

Section 471: The fine to be limited to rupees ten only.

Mr. Desai said that power of giving licenses should be used not for the purpose of making a big income, but for keeping a control on the hawkers and vendors. They must have an officer for recovering the fees; many people were making a living out of hawking, and they were poor, and he thought that a maximum fine of Rs ten would meet the purpose.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi seconded.

Dr. J. Vorah moved amendments to Section 58. He wanted the salary of the Deputy Commissioner to be fixed at Rs. 1200-100-1800. He said the Commissioner was given a motor car, maintained at the expense of the Corporation; he was also going to get a bungalow and he did not think that they should further increase his present pay. Simply because they had a large income, they should not pay a high salary to the Commissioner.

Mr. Meyer Nissim thought that the names of all partners in a firm should be entered in the election roll, and he moved accordingly.

Mr. Winterbootham seconding said if only the name of one partner was entered, the Company would be disenfranchised if that man went out of Bombay.

Dr. N.H. Sukhia thought the last amendment was most ridiculous, and he did not know why they should ask for powers which private persons did not possess. That showed that these gentlemen had not the good of the City at their heart.

Mr. A.K. Pai said even Sir P.M. Mehta said they would be prepared to pay Mr. W. L. Harvey a salary of rupees four thousand if they could; and if 20 years ago it was considered a reasonable salary, he did not know why they should not have it now.

Mr. J.S. Haji wanted the report to be sent back to the Committee for the reforming of clause 28, (to maintain the voting by ballot).

As there was no seconder the amendment fell to the ground.

Mrs. E.C. Hodgkinson moved an amendment that the Companies should be represented by the senior resident partner, or in his absence by the firm's senior resident representative.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconding said the amendment would do away with a great difficulty.

Mr. B.P. Desai said they were there not to restrict the franchise, but to widen it and give every facility to the voter to register his vote. As long as the Corporation had no power to appoint its own officer they should not vote for an increased salary to the Commissioner. Were they in their present state of finances going to increase their liabilities by increasing the Commissioner's salary? The salary now given to the Commissioner was not little, and they should be careful with trust money of the people. He also made several other suggestions.

Mr. K.F. Nariman seconding said they wanted to have a Commissioner subordinate to the Corporation and it was a reactionary amendment to give him a high salary. He thought they were departing from their ordinary functions in taking upon themselves the maintenance of lunatics and he opposed the giving of contracts for the collection of hawkers' license fees.

The Municipal Commissioner said the clause was drafted with the express intention of having the power of appointing their own Commissioners in the future. They wanted him to be appointed for five years, so that he could stand up in the Corporation and talk to them straight and tell them where they were wrong. As for the Deputy Commissioner, when Mr. Masani went on leave they had difficulty in finding a substitute, and Mr. Kirpalani had to be compensated for coming down to Bombay from Surat. About the whole report he said all the provisions in it were approved by the Corporation two years ago and they were only being embodied now in the Bill. As for the rates charged to hawkers they were fixed by the Corporation, and every single contractor who had been given a contract had sent his *razinama* to him because it was not a profitable thing. As for the fine of rupees fifty being exorbitant, he repeated it was moderate, as he would guarantee to get rupees fifty per day, not in the way of fine, but by way of hire, for keeping a small barrow on the Hornby Road the whole day for selling wares. From beginning to end the Bill contained their own recommendations, and there was nothing new in it.

Mr. B.N. Gamudia thought the maximum salary of the Commissioner should be fixed, as they wanted Indianisation and Indians would serve on lower salaries. He also wanted that anybody connected with a company should be allowed to vote. He moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Asavale seconded.

Dr. S.S. Batliwalla complained that the Minister was in hot haste to pass the Bill, and the result was they had these recommendations. He moved that the Section 28(d) should be deleted altogether.

Mr. Gamudia's amendment regarding the power of voting being given to any one connected with a company was adopted. Mr Desai's amendment about the Commissioner's pay was declared carried and a poll was demanded. The result was that 21 voted for and 30 against it and the amendment was declared lost. The amendment about the Deputy Commissioner's pay was put to vote and lost, and a poll was asked the result being that 16 voted for and 32 against. It was therefore, declared lost. All amendments were thus lost except one only.

The Corporation then adjourned to Tuesday next 9-10 p.m.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1924.)

Mr. F. H. Khambata, B.A., Senior Superintendent, Political Department has been appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department, vice Mr. J. A. Arratoon, appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Home Department (Political).

Mr. Chanappa Fakirappa Lokur to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona, vice Mr. K. V. Shinde on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., District Judge, Bijapur, is granted leave on average pay for seven months and on half average pay for ten months with effect from 3rd June 1924 and is permitted to prefix to the leave one month of the summer vacation of the District Court at Bijapur.

Mr. Balak Ram, District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, an Additional Sessions Judge in the Bijapur Sessions Division to exercise jurisdiction in the Bijapur Court of Sessions from 3rd May 1924 to 3rd June 1924, i.e., during the period of the vacation that Mr. R. S. Broomfield has been allowed to prefix to his leave and to try all cases committed, and to hear all appeals presented, to the Court of Session during such period.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., on return from leave has been appointed to act as Commissioner, Southern Division, vice Mr. L. J. Mountford, C.B.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave pending further orders.

Mr. Hari Vishnu Date to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Mr. N. M. Parekhji proceeding on leave.

Mr. Motibhai Uttambhai Patel, on return from leave, to act as District Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Mr. M. R. Desai proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., to be Assistant Settlement Officer, in addition to his duties as officiating Collector of Sholapur, with effect from the date of his taking charge of the latter appointment till 15th April 1924, in connection with the revision settlement of the Pen and Alibag Talukas of the Kolaba District.

Mr. Raghunath Krishna Risbud, on return from leave to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Satara, vice Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S.

Mr. Ganesh Govind Phadke to act temporarily as Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. V. V. Deolalkar till relieved by Mr. G. Y. Mirikar.

Mr. Govind Yeshwant Mirikar on return from leave, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Mr. G. G. Phadke, reverting.

Mr. Chunilal Umedbhai Patel to act as District Deputy Collector, Surat, vice Mr. M. S. Jayakar, pending further orders.

Mr. Vishwanath Mahipat Kulkarni to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, vice Mr. G. K. Kudav.

Mr. Ganpat Keroba Kudav, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, vice Mr. V. M. Kulkarni.

Mr. R. P. Dalley, has been appointed on return from leave, Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, vice Mr. W. A. H. Miller, proceeding on leave.

Khan Saheb J D Buxy, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency to act as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, with effect from 1st February 1924 vice Mr. E. S. Farbrother, proceeded on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. J. C. Ker, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay during the period of absence on leave of Mr. C. G. Adam, C.S.I., I.C.S., with effect from the date on which Mr. Adam goes on leave.

Rao Bahadur Javermal Tahilram Shahani, Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Indus River Ganging District, until further orders.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Garden and irrigated crops are in fair to good condition except for slight damage by frost in parts of Sind. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is generally in progress. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Kaira, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha Country States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat, Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

KAPADVANJ AND PURE WATER SUPPLY.

A correspondent writes:—

The people of Kapadvanj are glad to know that a resolution has been brought in the Bombay Legislative Council for the supply of pure drinking water to the residents of Kapadvanj and that a sum of Rs. 15,000 has been mentioned in the Budget Estimates for 1924-25. If this grant of Rs. 15,000 be passed by the Council the scheme for the supply of water would be put into force immediately and the people of the place relieved of a great misery. The cry for pure water is of long standing and the scarcity of water in Kapadvanj is well-known, and the Bombay Council would be doing a great humanitarian work in authorising this grant and thus help the Municipality to undertake the scheme immediately.

Already the Municipality has collected Rs. two lakhs for the purpose from Hindu and Muslim residents and a scheme to bring water from the river Varasi has been agreed upon and approved by the members of the Municipality. The scheme was first contemplated as long as 1892 but for want of funds it had to be postponed from time to time. Now that the people have themselves collected a very substantial sum for the purpose, it is hoped the Council will not grudge to grant the sum asked for and provide the people of Kapadvanj with one of the essential needs of healthy life and thus earn their blessings and thanks.

RESULTS BEFORE AMALGAMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns for offering a few remarks on the article of Mr. Shamdasani in your to-day's issue under the heading "Results Before Amalgamation." He has given certain comparative figures of the Bank of India and the Central Bank and leaves it to the readers to draw their conclusions. His figures reveal that between 1918 and 1923 (for which he takes into account only the first half of the year) the gross profits of the Bank of India have increased from 14.92 lakhs to 34.3 lakhs (i.e.) by 228 per cent that the gross profits of the Central have increased from 10.75 lakhs to 33.5 lakhs i.e. by 311 per cent; that the working expenses have increased from 2.87 lakhs to 7.3 lakhs i.e. by 254 per cent for the Bank of India and from 5.53 lakhs to 18.2 lakhs i.e. by 329 per cent for the Central; and that the salaries have increased from 1.73 lakhs to 4.7 lakhs i.e. by 270 per cent for the Bank of India and from 2.6 lakhs to 10.5 lakhs (i.e.) by 400 per cent for the Central. Stated so badly, the figures are calculated to produce a damaging impression on the working of the Central. This charge of a heavier percentage in working expenses and salaries was made some time ago by a contributor in your morning contemporary and answered by me at the time. I would not now repeat all the arguments but I will refer only to two facts as being relevant in the consideration of the question of working expenses. The main fact is that the working expenses bear a relation not only to working capital or to gross profits but, what is more important, to the *volume and kind of business* transacted by the Bank. Thus a Bank like the Bank of Baroda which has the fortune of being liberally patronised by a powwerful client from whom it derives a large amount of deposits has comparatively a smaller volume of work. The same is the case with a bank like the Bank of India which is distinguished for one of the financially strongest directorate in the city and is consequently assured of definite and powerful support in its banking business both of deposits and investments. It is however different with a Bank like the central which is not so backed and whose sole asset is the good-will it has built up amongst the middle class man as a concern which, while offering adequate safety owing to integrity of management, appeals to their sense of patriotism as the one large-sized bank which is manned solely by Indians from top to bottom. For this reason the total deposits of the Central are derived not from a few large-sized accounts but from a phenomenally great number of constituents. For this reason the volume of work, as evidenced by the number of constituents, of current accounts of Home Savings accounts and of Loan and overdraft accounts as also by the extent of purchases and sales of Government securities for constituents and for investment of Bank and of Exchange transactions is greater in the case of the Central htan of any other bank similarly situated in respect of total assets. To cope with that larger volume of work the Central has naturally to incur a heavier bill on salaries as well as on stationery, printing and other charges.

A second factor which should be considered while discussing the question of working expenses is the number of branches owned by the bank. On the face of it, it is hardly fair to compare the percentage of working expenses of a bank like the Bank of India which does not indulge in multiple branch banking and which has only 3 branches with a Bank like the Central which controlled thirteen branches before the amalgamation and now controls as many as 21 branches and sub-branches. The injustice of such a comparison is the more glaring when we remember that some of the branches are located in far-off provinces like the Punjab, Madras and Bengal and that those in cities like Calcutta entail really heavier management expenses. The volume of correspondence involved in branch-banking and the need for proper audit-control and close supervision naturally send up the working expenditure of a bank owning a net-work of branches. The shareholders might ask why the bank authorities should undertake the opening of branches if they mean only more expenses and trouble and less addition to profits. If branches imply more bother and involve larger expenditure, it is on reason why a bank shonlt depart from its primary duty of offering every kind of facility and convenience by every means at its disposal and by every development it can achieve in its scope and range. No banker worth his name will be content with a definition of his work as consisting in merely earning interest. His aim and pride would be in utilising the public moneys for the greatest good of the greatest number and without a net-work of branches his scope of usefulness is restricted.

While offering these remarks on the comparative figures I would suggest that the management of the Central may still explore every avenue of possible retrenchment and give an assurance to the shareholders at tomorrows meeting that concrete steps will be forthwith taken in that direction.

Before I conclude, I wish to sound a note of warning. It is a tragical fact that the Tata Bank was wrecked less by the obduracy of the Directorate than by the virulence of the agitation. While the shareholders have every right to demand the fullest information for their enquiries and consideration for their complaints, they should not allow themselves to be allured into those tactics which tore one bank to pieces and the reputation of which in the case of credit-institutions were like playing with fire. There is every token to strengthen the hope that the new management is entirely different in spirit and in its attitude towards shareholders. All that I ask is—understand your own interest, and give a chance to Mr. Pochkhanawala.—Yours etc.

C. S. RANGASWAMI.

Bandra, Feb. 28.

CENTRAL BANK AMALGAMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request the courtesy of your columns to reply to Mr. Shamdasani's letter appearing in this morning's issue under "Results before Amalgamation," wherein he makes comparisons between the Bank of India and the Central Bank of India. I shall treat the points referred to by him below in order that the shareholders may view in their correct perspective Mr. Shamdasani's criticisms and his way of placing them before the public.

1. The Directors' Report and the Balance sheet for the year 1923 just published by the Central Bank of India gives such detailed information as is hardly available to the shareholders of other banking concerns. To verify this one has merely to cast a glance at the Balance sheets of other leading Banks for comparison.

When Mr. Shamdasani talks of shareholders being "Guarantors for the depositors to the tune of Rs. 15½ Crores" he really implies that the Central Bank's Capital Reserve bear an inadequate proportion to its deposits, and hereby wants to create among the shareholders the impression that they are running more than ordinary risk. But the following figures will convince the shareholders that the proportion of deposits to capital and reserve with the Central Bank is as low as that of the Bank of India and lower than most of the leading Banks throughout the world. As regards the question of security for the depositors against the Bank's Capital and Reserve, it is as large as that offered by any other Bank, as the following figures will prove:—

Banks	Paidup Capital and Reserve	Total Deposits	Percentage of Capital and Reserve to Deposits	No. of times of Deposits to Capital & Reserve
Central Bank of India	Rs. 2,68,00,000	Rs 15,70,00,000	17	6
	1,72,00,000	„ 9,68,00,000	17	5.75
Mercantile	£. 2,250,000	£. 13,112,000	17	6
Monglong	$. 84,000,000	$. 502,000,000	16	6
Chartered	£. 6,700,000	£. 45,600,000	15	7
Imperial	Rs 10,70,00,000	Rs 88·76,00,000	12	8
National	£. 4,600,000	£. 32,267,000	11	7
Baroda	Rs. 49,50,000	Rs 5,21,00,000	10	10
Barclays	£. 23,850,000	£. 301,500,000	7	13
Lloyds	£. 24,400,000	„ 341,600,000	7	13
National Provincial	£. 80,300,000	„ 563,808,000	7	14
Westminister	£. 18,000,000	„ 269,500,000	6	14.75
Midland	£. 21,720,000	„ 360,267,000	6	16
Allahabad	Rs. 70,00,000	Rs 10,93,00,000	6	15

It is true that expenses of Bank as stated in the Balance sheet in comparison with previous years appear to be too high, but then one has also to bear in mind the increase in the Bank's business and the consequent increase in the Bank's staff with the multiplication of its branches. It is useless to draw a comparison between two Banks as Mr. Shamdasani has done, unless the conditions prevailing at both the Banks are alike.

As to the return to the shareholders on their Capital Mr. Shamdasani conveniently ignores the following profits earned by the Bank and dividends distributed by it amongst the shareholders after meeting the so-called "heavy working expenses," and it is to be doubted whether any other Bank has shown similar satisfactory results. As Mr. Shamdasani has instituted a comparison between two rival Banks, I am compelled much against my will, to make a similar comparison hereunder:—

	Percentage of net profits on Capital.	Percentage of net profits on Capital and Reserve.	Dividend Paid.
	1918.		
Central	20.8	16.8	8.5
India	14.3	11.6	12.0
	1919.		
Central	14.0	10.9	11.0
India	8.3	5.2	14.0
	1920.		
Central	25.6	18.3	14.
India	19.1	11.3	14.
	1921.		
Central	30.6	21.9	14
India	20.6	12.1	15
	1922.		
Central	27.4	18.3	14
India	21.7	12.6	16½
	1923 June.		
Central	30.6	19.1	14
India	27.0	15.4	10

Thus the average dividend rate of the Central Bank for the last 5 years viz., 1918-1922 works out at 12.2 per cent which can by no means be considered as unsatisfactory as Mr. Shamdasani wants to make out. When working out his Simplified Profits and Loss account of the Central Bank since its inception and thereby trying to prove inadequate returns to shareholders, Mr. Shamdasani conveniently forgets that the period 1913-1916 were years of banking crisis in India, during which the Central Bank emerged from the crisis and srvived the shock to the satisfaction of the public in general.

From the above statistics intelligent shareholders and the discerning public will see that their interests are perfectly safe in the hands of the present management and that the Bank is being conducted on sound and recognised principles of Banking.

As to the comparative figures of gross profits and expenses of the management given by Mr. Shamdasani at the foot of his article I wish to point out that as regards gross profits of the Central Bank before the amalgamation and that the Bank of India Mr. Shamdasani knows but too well that there was considerable difference then in the Capitals and the Reserves of the two Banks and consequently the gross profits cannot be compared unless the Capitals and Reserves were alike. The Central Bank's Capital and Reserve amounted before the amalgamation to Rs. 80 lakhs whereas the Bank of India's were Rs. 1.72 lakhs, i.e., an excess of over 90 lakhs in the earning capacity of the two Banks. This difference of Rs. 90 lakhs invested at 7 per cent. would yield about 6.3 lakhs and this amount less Rs. 90,000 should be deducted from the gross profits of the Bank of India before we can arrive at comparable figures of gross profits on same capital and reserve. The Central Bank by borrowing Rs. 90 lakhs from the public would earn only Rs. 90,000 against 6 lakhs of Bank of India: so the revised figures of gross profits of the Banks would be:—

1919.	
Central	... 14.80
India	... 10
1920.	
Central	... 31
India	... 28
1921.	
Central	... 29.79
India	... 22.94
1922.	
Central	... 32.89
India	... 25.50
1923.	
Central	... 16.74
India	... 12.15

If the figures of gross profits are revised as above, the percentages in Mr. Shamdasani's table will be adversely affected so far as the Bank of India is concerned.

(Column II) Total Working Expenses:—It is well known that the Bank of India has only two branches, whereas the Central Bank, before the amalgamation, had 7 Up-country Brnaches and 4 Local Branches. It is obvious that when branches are opened their working expenses during the initial stages have to be borne by the Head Office, and it takes generally some considerable time before a branch becomes self-supporting. The working expenses of the Bank as a whole therefore, necessarily must show an increased ratio. But so far as profits are maintained, there can be no reason for complaint on this ground. Branches are very necessary to large banking institutions. A bank with Branches at the chief centres of business in the country is able to send monies for investment at the proper seasons, just as commodities fetch better prices if sent to particular markets where they ar emost needed. Branches at suitable stations not only bring in increase of business, but the element of risk in the Bank's advances as a whole is reduced, as monies are lent out on so many kinds of different securities and commodities at different places.

(Column IV) Salaries:—In 1919 the salaries paid by the Bank of India amounted, according to Mr. Shamdasani to Rs. 2.20 lakhs as against the Central Bank's Rs. 4.40 lakhs. In 1922, after 3 years this proportion is maintained inspite of the fact that the increase in business of the Central amounted to Rs. 6 crores as against the Bank of India's Rs. 2½ crores and apart from the fact that the Central had opened so many branches and had all along, during this period, to maintain them at expensive centres like Calcutta, Karachi and Lahore. These details explore Mr. Shamdasani's point that our expenses are heavy.

(Columns V. and VI) Percentage of salaries to gross rofits and dividends paid have already been dealt with above.—Yours, etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

MATHATMA GANDHI'S RECOVERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is evident from reports printed so far that Mahatma Gandhi's recovery after the operation is not satisfactory as it may be and solidly healed; and in addition Mahatma Gandhi is weak and he is suffering from one or another trivial complaint. The causes that contribute to this unsatisfactory condition are in my opinion as follow:—

1. Indifferent climate of Poona.
2. Effects of monotony, restraint and seclusion of two years of jail life.
3. Mahatma Gandhi's particular diet.
4. Annoyance due to constant stream of visitors.
5. Effects of disturbing political and social news.

All these factors can lower the mental and physical well-being of Mahatmaji. No wonder he is not so well improving as he ought to be. May I request his friends and Medical advisers that Mahatma Gandhi should be removed to some salubrious Hill Resort and I consider the Abu Hill to be the finest place from all points of view. I feel sure he will recover his health there very rapidly.—Yours, etc.,

N. N. BHAJEKAR.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

KARNATAK TILAK VIDYALAYA MANGALORE.

The Karnatak Amateurs of Bombay will stage "Prem-Lata" (Scott's "Talisman") in Kanarese on Sunday next at 9 p.m. in the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, in aid of the Karnatak Tilak Vidyalaya, Mangalore. The Vidyalaya which teaches up to the Matriculation standard, was opened on 12th January 1921 in response to the resolution on the boycott of Government schools passed at the Nagpur session of the Congress and aims at imparting education on lines national and peculiar to the genius of the race. Besides the literary curriculum, which has been drawn up with an eye to the promotion of a truly patriotic spirit among the students, the institution has provided for industrial education. Instruction is given in spinning, weaving, carpentry, book-binding and type-writing. A knowledge of Hindi has been made compulsory from the fifth class. The school is housed in premises kindly lent free of charge by Mr. Karnad Sadashiv Rao. The progress of the Vidyalaya has been greatly hampered owing to the lack of adequate financial support from the public. An appeal for help is made by the local Congress Committee at Mangalore to all who have the progress of education on national lines in this country. The Karnatak Amateurs request the public of Bombay to patronise Sunday's dramatic performance in aid of the Vidyalaya.

WEEKLY MORTALITY

For the week ending 23rd February the total mortality 840 was 27 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 35.23. The mortality for the 8th week of 1923 was 799 and death-rate 34.05, and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1919-1923) was 1,035 and death-rate 43.43.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 6 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 327 as against 2 and 334 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 181 were among infants under one year of age; 17 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 71 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 29 deaths.

Plague caused 8 attacks and 7 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 403 and compares favourably with that for the 8th week of 1923 when the figure was 391 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) viz. 373.

Public Lecture

BY

DR. ANNIE BESANT

ON

"The National Convention"

AT

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE, FORT.

TO-DAY

AT 6-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Mr. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS will preside

HELP A NATIONAL CAUSE

(BENEFIT PERFORMANCE)

THE KARNATAK AMATEURS will stage

PREM-LATA

(SCOTT'S TALISMAN)

IN KANARESE

On Sunday, the 2nd March 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.) AT

THE BOMBAY THEATRE GRANT ROAD,

IN AID OF THE

KARNATAK TILAK VIDYALAYA, MANGALORE

RATES OF ADMISSION:

Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, & As. 8.

Tickets can be had from:

The Club Premises, Nevatia Building, Hughes Road.

B. SUBBA RAO, *Hony. Secretary.*

RAWLPLUGS.

A famous British Architect has given it his opinion that RAWLPLUGS are a distinct boon to the Building Trade.

With RAWLPLUGS wall fixtures of any sort can be fixed neatly yet firmly without damage to the wall, and moreover with enormous saving of time and labour.

In use all over India.

Send for descriptive literature and price list from the Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency Sindh and the Punjab.

H. I. DIXON & CO. LTD.

12-18 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 788. Telegrams: "NOXID.

TILES & MARBLE

Our Quality Defeats Competition

SAJAN & Co.,

No. 12, Green Street, near Imperial Bank, Fort, Bombay.

"HUDSON-SUPER-SIX" MOTOR CARS

As you drive along the Streets of Bombay which is the car that at frequent intervals flashes past and compels your momentary attention? Mark it the next time and you will find it is the

HUDSON-SUPER-SIX

If you are the fortunate owner of one of these beautiful Cars we need not sing its praise to you as we are sure you must be singing its praises to all your friends.

If you are contemplating the purchase of a Hudson ask the man who has one of these cars and then make sure that he is not exaggerating its merits by allowing us to demonstrate the Car to you, when you will yourself join in the Chorus.

SOLD EITHER FOR CASH OR ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

SOLE AGENTS—

Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency, Ltd.,

16, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH:—THE MALL, LAHORE:

Agencies at

POONA, SECUNDERABAD, ETC.

Telegrams: "CYCLOSTERS" BOMBAY.

'Phone: No. 20483.

NOTICE.

All Mofussil Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account* or *Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1924.

A WORD IN SEASON.

Making all due allowances for the hysterical state of mind induced in persons who have taken part in a terrific tragedy, the telegram sent to Mahatma Gandhi from Zira, and quoted by him in his message to the Akalis, is hard to beat for sheer inhuman selfishness. It runs: "Come unminding health condition soon." When the hope of all India lies in the complete recovery of the Mahatma, and the interest of all India is to secure to him the repose of body and mind which is a necessary condition for his recovery, that any Indian, however agitated, could have found it in his heart to send or write that telegram seems barely credible. It is time that Indians realised that the Mahatma is still very ill, and that his return to health depends upon his being undisturbed, unharrassed, for the next few weeks. Instead of troubling the Mahatma with their troubles now, Indians should try by every means to save him trouble. Instead of consulting him at every turn, they should do everything in their power to avoid consulting him. He has thought for all of them so many years. Now is the time when all of them must think for him. Indians should be a wall round the Mahatma, guarding the peace and privacy which are essential to his convalescence, not an eager, selfish mob intent on draining out the precious life from him. Seclusion in the prison walls has recked his health: seclusion in the garden of the nation's anxious love can give it back to him. We have it upon high authority that the Mahatma's very life depends on his immunity from worry in these days. Let the nation give him peace, and show respect for him not by killing him with appeals for help in all their difficulties, but by pushing on his work like loyal helpers, true disciples and good men.

MERELY A HIRELING.

Reuter's correspondents abroad are in the habit of cabling to India from time to time, presumably for the edification of the people of this country, the views of one Rustomji, whom the correspondents describe as an "Indian traveller." From the zealous care with which Rustomji's views—which are invariably hostile to Indians and vilificatory of them—are transmitted to India, one would have thought that this individual was a person of some consequence and that his knowledge of Indians and present-day movements in th country was unrivalled. But what are the facts? If the truth is to be told, this Rustomji is a nobody. He disappeared from Bombay over fifteen yea. ago and since then has never set his foot in India, so far as we are aware. Yet, he is held up by Reuter's correspondents as an authority on Indian affairs. As already said, his views are invariably hostile to Indians. The last time we heard of him was a few months ago when he declared that Indians in South Africa did not deserve any political rights since there were untouchables in India. It is, of course, quite natural that the correspondents of a news agency which invariably upholds the bureaucracy in India, should be engaged in booming this adventurer But, there is another and stronger reason why Rustomji is being boomed. Rustomji is merely a hireling of the Government of India, engaged to carry on anti-Indian propaganda in America an other Western countries, as the following questions and answers in the Legislative Assembly will show. The following questions were asked in the Assembly on 15th January 1923:

Mr. Mahammad Faiyaz Khan: (a) Will the Government of India be pleased to state if the Government of Bombay or the Government of India is paying any remuneration to Mr. Rustomji in the United States of America for his lectures, etc., about India in the United States of America?

(b) Was the said Mr. Rustomji connected with any paper at Bombay some time ago?

(c) What was the reason for leaving the paper?

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey replied: (a) Mr. Rustomji is in receipt of certain allowances towards which the Government of India contribute.

(b) and (c) Government are not prepared to give any information.

It is not difficult to appreciate the reasons of the Government for not disclosing any information regarding the antecedents of this Rustomji, for those antecedents will hardly bear exposure to the light of day. Mr. J. K. Mehta who edited for some time Rustomji's paper, "The Oriental Review," could tell a tale about this paid calumniator of his countrymen. If our memory serves us aright, it was Rustomji's leanings towards Mr. Shyam ji Krishnavarma's school of anarchism that compelled him to throw up his journal and leave India in a mysterious manner. But Rustomji had also his financial troubles, about which some of his old time friends could tell strange things. Anyhow, Rustomji appears to be comfortably placed now under the sheltering wing of the Government of India. From the wording of the official reply it would appear that Rustomji's services have been hired not by the Government of India alone, but by some other Government too, possibly the British. We should not be surprised to be told that he is in the pay of the United States Government also, for spying on the movements of his countrymen there. Mr. V. J. Patel put a number of questions about Rustomji to Si Malcolm Hailey early this month in th Assembly, but Sir Malcolm refused to disclose any information about this protege of the Government of India. The amount paid to Rustomji, declared Si M. Hailey, was non-votable. S. Rustomji will continue to blackguard his countrymen so long as he is in the pay of Delhi officialdom.

INCOME-TAX VAGARIES.

The Indian Income Tax Act has given unnecessarily wide powers to the Commissioner of Income Tax of a province as regards the appointment of his subordinates. Thus, the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, whose salary is Rs. 3,000 to-day, can appoint an officer under him drawing Rs. 2,500 or so, without any check except that of a nominal approval of the local Government. No wonder, therefore, that personal idiosyncracies weigh greatly in appointments made in the Income Tax Department. To quote only a few instances of recent date in our Presidency, as already pointed out in the letter of "Fair-play" published in this journal few days ago, a stenographer who has no qualification except that of his profession has been appointed to one of the responsible posts of Income Tax Officers, who have to deal with various questions of legal technicalities and complicated business accounts. Similarly it is rumoured that, superseding the claims of senior and more highly qualified officers whose services have been approved by higher authorities, a personal assistant to the Commissioner, whose present salary is only Rs. 450, or so and who holds no university qualification, has been appointed as the head of a Division consisting of five or six districts, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 and more.

With regard to the lower appointment also, the claims of seniority, approved worth and qualification have been disregarded with impunity by continuous selections of juniors over the heads of seniors, irrespective of their special qualifications, work and length of service. All these vagaries are due to the discretion vested in the Commissioner, unfettered by any check from above or fixed principles for guidance. It is well known that a good deal of dissatisfaction prevails in the staff of this Department at present and it behoves the Government of India to remove the root-cause of this dissatisfaction. The Legislature, will do well to go carefully into the question of restricting the unfettered powers at present exercised by the Commissioner, when the recommendations of the committee on Income Tax come up for consideration next month.

Notes of the Day.

Is It True?

The letter of Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee, which we publish elsewhere, alleges a piece of evidence in support of the mill-hands' claim that the bonus paid to them in past years must be regarded as "wages" legitimately owing and not as a gracious act on the part of the mill-owners, which, if verified, would seem to us conclusive. It must be easily verifiable. We hope that the Committee of Inquiry will take note of it, and act on Mr. Tairsee's suggestion without delay.

A Suicidal Policy.

We have already referred in these columns to the unjust decision of the local Government to reserve the post of Principal of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, for Europeans only. A bird whispers in our ears that shortly an Australian is to be imported to fill a high post in the Education Department of this Presidency. There are any number of Indian graduates with high Indian and foreign University qualifications, who are unable to eke out a decent livelihood and whose talents are running to waste. Yet, the Education Departments in the charge of our patriotic Indian Ministers can find no use for them and must indent for talent from distant Dominions like Australia, whose treatment of Indians has become an Imperial scandal. How long will this suicidal policy, so insulting to Indian self-respect, continue to be tolerated in this country?

Honesty Rewarded.

In a country occupying a servile status, it is a perilous thing for a man to be outspoken. If he is a politician he is shadowed by sleuth-hounds; if he is a public servant, he is hurled from the judicial career to the salt department; if he is a pensioner he has to keep his errant relatives in check and attend district durbars; if he is a businessman he has invariably to be discreet and sweet-spoken. Whatever the outcome of the Tariff Board and the means adopted to nullify its original intent, it is becoming plain that British manufacturers harbour spite against witnesses who tendered pro-Indian evidence. The "Mercantile Guardian", a British trade-paper, observes that British firms who have iron and steel connections in India are composing a black-list of Indian culprits who had the temerity to tender unpalatable evidence. The journal, for a sample, refers to the evidence of Mr. Trivedi who appeared on behalf of local importing interests, gives the name of his business-principals in England and enjoins on all and sundry to dissociate themselves from Indian traders whose opinions do not attain the mark of British approval. We expected a lot of underhand persecution and back-biting against straightforward witnesses, and as things stand *in camera* evidence against vested interests is not blessed with impenetrable secrecy. Nor is there safety from mean and infamous revenge for the expression of opinions. Protection may take long to come, but the hint is that India should shut her mouth and be discriminating. Free opinion is greater than Free Trade.

The Bureaucratic Mentality.

Asked in the local Council whether it is a fact that the building formerly used as the civil hospital and now used as a place for keeping old judicial records at Ahmednagar is a mosque, Sir M. Hayward, on behalf of Government, has admitted that "a portion of the building known as the Kamani Masjid has been used possibly for over a century for Government offices." Further questioned as to whether Government intended to allow the legitimate use of the mosque being made by the Moslem community, Sir M. Hayward is reported to have returned the strange answer that "Government do not propose to take any action." Are Government waiting for an unpleasant agitation among the Moslems of Ahmednagar before deeming it desirable to give up the use of the mosque for purposes other than that for which it was originally intended? That Government have utilised a portion of the mosque for over a century for storing old official documents is no excuse for continuing to do so henceforth. Certainly Government do not wish the Moslem community to believe that Government, because of their unquestioned occupation for "over a century", have established a prescriptive official right over the mosque in perpetuity.

The Nominated Members.

The sphinx-like silence maintained by the nominated members during the three days of the budget discussion in the local Council evoked considerable mirth from the Visitors' Gallery and they wondered whether the nominated members from the Depressed Classes and the Indian Christian and the Anglo-Indian communities had nothing to say on behalf of their constituencies even in regard to education, the granting of scholarships and recognition of their members for Government patronage. But dead silence of a mute was their performance as if their duty as Government nominees was towards Government in giving votes when the time of going to the divisional lobby came. For one nominated member recently thanks to Almighty God were rendered by his community. Poor souls, they little knew that a Government nominee is a supporter of the Government first and of communal interests afterwards. He was even congratulated in advance! We hope the communities whose members are nominated will follow the achievements of their members in the Council, note how far they represent their case truly and faithfully and at the end of each session ask for an account of their stewardship; and in case of betrayal represent to the Government forthwith that they are not their representatives but merely Government nominees and should be so designated and the name of the community left out.

Bombay's Eating-houses.

A close enquiry into the sanitary conditions of Bombay's hotels and restaurants has long been overdue. The expressions used in the Corporation on Wednesday were none too strong, rather they erred on the side of moderation. No one who has any experience of these restaurants can deny that a large number of them are "insanitary and unclean", that their kitchens are in a "filthy state" and that they give "unwholesome food and foul drinking water." But the wonder is that the public have tolerated this state of things all these years. The Municipality has got a large staff, but as far as supervision is concerned it is negligible. Most of these restaurants and eating places not only supply unwholesome food, but are dark and dirty inside, and there is no ventilation worth mentioning. Even in the Fort, many of the Indian restaurants are housed in insanitary "godowns" or stables. How is it possible to expect cleanliness from the men who conduct these places? While we admit that even the best of the hotels are not free from the reproach of unclean methods, it has to be acknowledged that the Indian hotels are exceedingly dirty. The reason for this state of things is want of supervision on the part of the Municipal authorities. These eating-houses are dangerous to the health of the citizens and should be mended or ended at the earliest possible opportunity.

The Sweetmeat Shops.

We must not omit to mention also the dirty condition of the majority of sweetmeat shops in the city. The sweets are kept in open trays, and with every gust of wind dust is blown into them. As there is no cover for these trays, swarms of flies always cover the sweets. The shops are in the filthiest condition possible. The walls are almost black with soot; there is no ventilation to speak of, and no light, and everything is in a ramshackle condition. These are the shops, and the places where the sweets are manufactured are still worse. It is difficult to speak of them with restraint. Some years ago the Municipal Commissioner was asked to submit a report on these eating-places and sweetmeat shops, and the report which was then submitted by the Health Officer was sufficiently condemnatory. Yet, no action has been taken, or even if it has been taken, the public are not aware of the good results which have followed it. While we admit that want of education among the majority of these hotel-keepers is a great handicap, the Municipality has a duty which it cannot shirk. We do not want to single out restaurants conducted by particular communities, but without hesitation we can say that the majority of Indian shops are not what they should be. We must not omit to mention the person who prepares *kabobs* and such other meat preparations on the road-side on a *shegri*. This gentleman generally sits near a drain or a *gulley* for his personal convenience, and the passing gusts of wind cover his preparations with a thick coating of dust. His case also was discussed in the Corporation some time ago, but nothing has been done to remedy matters.

Where We Beat England.

Though under British rule, Indians complain of having been put, spiritually, on the down-grade, they ought to realise that spirituously they are on the rise. There has been a steady improvement in grog consumption, and our rulers will do us a great favour by lending the fact some serious notice, without resort to weary apologetics. When we refer to hunger and famine in India, officials turn the tap on and get a couple of professors, like Messrs. Hamilton and Rushbrook Williams, to declare learnedly that there had been famines in India before British rule and that Bernier fortunately saw one and put it on record. Similarly when we allude to the needless acceleration of foreign drink in India, the professors are turned on to say that liquor existed in pre-British times, indeed in Vedic times; and the professors dwell with relish on the documented existence of the *Soma* juice in certain oblations, wipe the reproach off the British slate and so go back from special duty. On the soundness of abrupt Prohibition, there have been differences of opinion, but it is criminal to ignore the growing grip of liquor and the endeavour of foreign shippers to bolster up their trade. Recently a number of broadsheets were going the rounds in this country, propagating what was called "True Temperance News." They proceeded from Delhi, and their chief message to the nation was that alcoholic gaiety was a great prop to health, prosperity and long life. No such special incitement by brewing interests is necessary in India because the *rate of alcoholic consumption in our cities has beaten the record of the United Kingdom*. Before the war, the annual consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom stood at 33.6 drams L. P. per head. In Bombay city a steady increase has continued. In 1920-21, *per capita* consumption in Bombay city reached 34.2 drams—which shows how we have floored Britain in spite of her early start in convivial institutions. In Bassein, the level soared to the delirious height of 87.7 drams per head. We add the following question from a British journal: "In Great Britain since the war there has been a considerable decrease in *per capita* consumption, while in the industrial centres of India there has been a startling increase, except when non-co-operation or similar special campaigns against drink have been in progress. Whither is India bound? Is the situation serious? Think over this." The statement is of terrible significance, and it is still more terrible that active personal campaigns are regarded here as the undermining of State authority, and that the enthusiasm of the workers is refrigerated through the trick of protracted enquiry. Five years ago we had the lead of Britain only in the showing of infant-mortality. Since then we have won pride of place in drink as well. The former distinction has precipitated Baby Weeks—to the consternation of the "Daily Mail." The decorous official way of adorning our credit in drink would, probably, be to hold Lemonade Weeks—even if it cost the cry of military intervention from the "Morning Post." For active, personal, tireless campaigns in India, there is no countenance from Olympians. But Bombay is going ahead and getting tight, scoring higher than the British Boozing Average.

(Continued from column 6.)

India insist on the withdrawal? Can any responsible Government continue in office and defy the opinion of military and administrative experts and the definite demand of a whole nation? For India, the best course is to assert herself—to demand withdrawal from Waziristan—and to send friendly missions to her neighbours. That is the best way of starving the Military Moloch in India, that is sucking her very life-blood.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

THE MILITARY MOLOCH.

LORD RAWLINSON'S RESPONSIBILITY.

WITHDRAW FROM WAZIRISTAN.

When Lord Rawlinson landed in India, the writer addressed an Open Letter to him, pointing out how a Forward Policy of aggression and occupation on the North-West Frontier had involved India in dreadful wars with Afghanistan; and how a policy of defence and reconciliation had proved most successful on the Frontier. Flushed with the victory in the West, Lord Rawlinson brought with him the dreams and the means of military expansion! And today we notice, India's military commitments are unbearable, India's taxation intolerable, India's treasury depleted, Indian Forces fast recruited, India's trade and industry depressed and India's education and sanitation starved! The Military Moloch, the pet of Lord Rawlinson, devours India's slender resources; and Lord Rawlinson snaps his fingers even at the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee! The Forward Policy of Rawlinson, the war with Afghanistan, the occupation of Waziristan have sucked the life blood of impoverished India; and it remains to be seen how far Sir Purshotamdas heckles Lord Rawlinson with the help of his old and new friends at Delhi early next month, and how far they all succeed. Meanwhile, let the friends and supporters of Lord Rawlinson, Sir Umar Hayat Khan & Co., read and reflect on the article of Lt.-Colonel Repington C.M.G. in the February number of the "Nineteenth Century". For general information, I epitomise it here.

THE OLD POLICY.

"It was the policy of Lawrence, Mayo, Northbrook, Curzon and of nearly all Viceroys except Auckland and Lytton in the past, to keep friends with Afghanistan, to eschew unnecessary intervention and commitments in tribal territory, and to remain on good terms with the trans-border Pathans, who live between our administrative border and the Durand line, which is our political frontier with Afghanistan. That is the true and correct Policy, which Curzon announced at the Peshawar Durbar in 1902, from which we had never receded, and from which we have been travelling very far of late"! So, Lord Rawlinson has digressed from the settled policy of non-intervention!

OCCUPATION OF WAZIRISTAN.

Says the Colonel—"When we had put the Afghans to fight and brought Amanulla Khan back to a sense of realities, we sent 63,000 combatants and non-combatants into Waziristan to square accounts! We sat down and proceeded to occupy the country! This is where we first went *wrong* politically. This happened just when the usual reaction after a great war had *reduced* the *Army* and made *money* very *short*! A more thoughtless and indefensible proceeding from a moral, military or political point of view could not well have been discovered! And according to Sir Hamilton Grant, late Chief Commissioner of the N. W. Frontier Province, the best political opinion was against the occupation of Waziristan"! And yet Rawlinson, the High Priest of Militarism and Imperialism, persisted, occupied Waziristan, and lost many men and tons of money, munitions and material, and the goodwill of the Trans-border tribes.

TERRIBLE WASTAGE.

Continues the Colonel:—"There was a large policy of Roads! About ninety miles of motor road-way through one of the most *forbidding* countries in the world, where spates are often terrific and wash the strongest bridges away! A succession of Block-houses every half-mile! Counter-operations on a fairly large scale against Mahsud and Wazir raiding gangs! But officially we hear so little about them!" And who pays for all this muddle? The poor half-starved half-clothed millions of India!

BORDER PROTECTION.

For this Col. Repington says:—"That the excellent frontier Constabulary should be doubled; 100 lacks of rupees should be laid out upon lateral roads along the border; adequate motor transport should be provided together with telephones and wireless; and the village bhighas (pursuit parties) should be more completely organised and armed together with the frontier villages themselves. We cannot occupy the territory of one great tribe, without risking a general rising along the whole tribal front with Afghan backing!—*The main difficulty is to find them* (the tribes) *occupation enough to keep them out of mischief, and this aim must be steadily pursued until it is attained.*

WITHDRAW FROM WAZIRISTAN.

Concluding Col. Repington says:—"*Withdraw from Waziristan and rid ourselves of a dangerous, costly and hampering encumbrance.* Make no fresh commitments in tribal territory. Hold the Frontier defensively. Win over the tribes by fair treatment—Most of our Indian Authorities and the Anglo-Indian Press make the Amir the scapegoat for all the murders on the Frontier. But the protection of our Border is not the duty of the Amir. We have never had a *national Policy* for the Indian Frontier. It must be for the preservation of friendship with Afghanistan, the independence of tribal territory, the reduction of transborder commitments to a minimum" etc. It is thus clear

That the present occupation of Waziristan is against the settled Policy of most of the Viceroys of India.

(2) Is in direct defiance of Curzon's announcement at the Peshawar Durbar of 1902.

(3) Is opposed to the considered opinion of administrators like Sir Hamilton Grant.

(4) That a C. in C. like Kitchener respected the old policy of non-intervention. And

(5) That the occupation has been disastrous to Britain's prestige and to India's resources.

Will not Lord Rawlinson withdraw from Waziristan? Will not the Government of

(Continued in column 5.)

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO AKALIS.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S PART.

SUSPICION UNJUSTIFIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 28.

Mahatma Gandhi, with a view to clear some misunderstandings about his letter to the Akalis, states as follows:—

I have just read a paragraph in the news columns of the "Chronicle" of the 28th February about the Jaito tragedy in which it is suggested that my open letter to the Akali Sikhs is based on wrong information supplied to me and that in this respect people mostly suspect Lala Lajpat Rai. In justice to Lalaji, I wish to state that before he saw me I had read all I could about the tragedy and that when the telegram inviting me to go to the Punjab was received, I have made up my mind, before Lalaji had seen that telegram, that I should make some such statement as ultimately I did make.

As the telegram asking me to come down was received from Zira and as I did not know any body there and as I was anxious that the advice I tendered should reach the Akali Sikhs as early as possible, I adopted the method of the open letter. My letter was based purely on information gleaned by me from the papers and the knowledge acquired by me after my release about the state of the spirit of nonviolence in thought, word and deed in the country. Lalaji did see the letter and under his pressure I struck out a large number of passages which otherwise I would have retained and which were stronger than the final letter. Lalaji further pressed me to end the letter at the clause advising the Akali Sikhs not to send another Jatha before deliberation with non-Sikh advisers but, as I felt that a general reference to the implications of non-violence at this moment was of vital importance I was obliged respectfully to differ from Lalaji's advice and retained the passages regarding non-violence.

JAITO SHOOTING.

DELHI URGES INDEPENDENT INQUIRY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Delhi was held last evening at Pataudi House to protest against the action of the Government at Jaito and to deplore the loss of several lives. Besides the Ali Brothers several members of the Central Legislature, including Pandits Motilal Nehru, Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Krishnakant Malaviya and Messrs. Karandikar, Kelker, Shanmukham Chetty and Maung Kin were present. Maulana Shaukat Ali presided. Almost all the speakers said that the real facts had not been disclosed and the Government had misinformed the public in their communiques. The following resolutions were unanimously passed (1) This public meeting of the representatives of all sections of the Indian community resident in Delhi places on record its abhorrence of the action of the authorities in sanctioning indiscriminate and ruthless firing at Jaito on unarmed and non-violent Akalis and the spectators present which resulted in heavy casualties and injuries to the unoffending men and women. (2) In view of the fact that the Akalis Jathas have hitherto faithfully adhered to the vow of nonviolence even under the most trying conditions, this meeting does not believe the allegation that the Akalis were armed with chabis, spears, and fire arms and began the firing. If the Government persists in making the assertion to the contrary, it should give necessary facilities to a committee of independent gentlemen to investigate the whole tragedy. (3) This meeting places on record its emphatic opinion that all restriction imposed on Akalis proceeding to the Gangsagar Gurudwar at Jaito to complete and carry on the Akhand Path of the Granth Sahib are unprecedented and unjust and the Akalis have a right to carry on without any hindrance so long as they do not commit any offence.

ANGORA ASSEMBLY.

AN EXTREMIST'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Constantinople.—Deputy Sarouhan Bey proposed a resolution in the Assembly, demanding suppression of the Caliphate, exclusion of the Commissar of Religious Affairs from the Cabinet and abolition of the theological schools and tribunals.—Reuter.

WAZIRISTAN DESPATCH

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Lord Rawlinson's despatch with important deductions on the operations in Waziristan from January 1st 1922 to April 30th last year has been gazetted.

It points out that mere rumour of withdrawal from Mahsud country had led to hostilities bearing out the view that the control of Waziristan rests on the control of Mahsuds who won't at present accept the control of the scouts and khassadors. Therefore, a force of regulars must at present be retained in Razmak.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
18519

SECOND SHAHIDI JATHA.

LEAVES FOR JAITO.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT AMRITSAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 28.

Considerable excitement and enthusiasm was evinced by huge crowds of Sikhs, both ladies and gentlemen, assembled in front of the Akal Takht this afternoon to watch the departure of he second Shahidi Jatha or martyr band. Like the first it was composed of 500 Akalis dressed in similar yellow shirts with black turbans, with kirpans or swords and small pouches with provisions consisting of parched gram. The gathering within the precincts of the Golden Temple was overwhelming and beyond all calculations. The ceremonies in front of the Akal Takht were delayed by more than two hours owing to the fact that some workers of the S. G. P. C. sat in a conclave to consider as to what steps they could take with regard to the message of Mahatma Gandhi advising them to desist from sending this Jatha. It is understood that in that meeting they could not, but disagree with Mahatma. Eventually at about 2 p.m. the Jatha was seated in front of the Akal Takht. Some speeches were made by the Akali leaders pointing out that Government had interrupted Akhand Path and when a Jatha had gone to restart it had been fired upon. The Jathedar and Assistant Jathedar of the Akal Takht harangued to the Jatha in the same high tones advising them to remain perfectly non-violent and to meet bullets and all sorts of severities. After this, prayers were offered and every member of the Jatha was garlanded. The whole band then paid their respects to the main temple whence it proceeded round the Prakarma or Path around the Golden Temple. It was at about 5-30 p.m. that it left the premises and passed through the city in a procession carrying five big flags marked with Akali emblems and five of the Jatha leading it with long swords held up in their hands and headed by an Akali band. There were about a dozen Nirmala Sadhus accompanying the Jatha with a batch of seven prepared medical assistants. Large crowds had flocked throughout the route greeting the Jatha with ovation and at different places, it was entertained with refreshments. The Granth or the holy scripture was also carried along with it in a nicely covered yellow palanquin. The Jatha will proceed to Jaito through a different route from the one previously taken and after traversing a large number of villages will reach its destination on 14th March. Strange misgivings are being aroused as to the fate of this Jatha, but it is understood that the S. G. P. C. is taking special precautions to ward off crowds from joining the Jatha until it reaches its destination.

DETENTION IN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

COMPENSATION TO A FARMER

LONDON, February 27.

Tyentyfive thousand sterling damages was awarded at the King's Bench division to Farmer William Smart Harnett of Sittingbourne against Dr. C. H. Bond, Commissioner in Lunacy and Dr. G. H. Adam, manager of the Lunatics' Home in Kent, for wrongful detention in the Asylum. The plaintiff was kept in Asylums for over eight years. He escaped in October 1921 and consulted mental specialists who certified his sanity.—Reuter.

STEVEDORES' DECISION.

LONDON, February 27.

Mass meetings of the members of the Stevedores' Union at Poplar, Canning Town and Bermondsey this morning unanimously decided to call off the strike. Work will be resumed to-morrow.—Reuter.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Mr. Purcell has been elected as Chairman of the Trade Union Congress.—Reuter.

Epinard has been scratched for Lincolnshire.—Reuter.

Havana.—"Battling" Siki is seriously ill with bronchial pneumonia.—Reuter.

Social and Personal.

Lord Henry and Lady Helen Seymour and Mrs. Hudson have arrived at Government House, Bombay.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson attended the Childrens' Play in Aid of the Childrens' Ward of the St. George's Hospital at the Royal Opera House, on Thursday afternoon. Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson gave a Dance at Government House,

THE LABOUR CRISIS.

MILL-OWNERS' DILEMMA.

COPARTNERSHIP OF CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

"WORKERS' BONUS IS DEFERRED WAGES"

The position of the mill agents is far from improving. I have previously stated some of the reasons that have made them vulnerable to determined opposition in the present contest between capital and labour. The mill-agents, of course, are not prepared to confess the dilemma in which they find themselves. But it is obvious that the prolongation of the deadlock has made most of them nervous. A determined attempt is being made on the one hand through all the capitalistic ramifications which leaven modern society to break the solidarity of the workers. So far, the mill agents have been baffled in their attempt. On the other hand, I have reason to believe that the mill agents are indirectly negotiating through some influential channels to bring about a termination of the present crisis. The main idea seems to be to interest the workers in the well-being of the mill industry by introducing an element of co-partnership; that is to assure the workers of a certain share in the profits. If the profits are high in any one year, the workers will get a higher return for that year, and vice versa, in other words on a sliding scale. Of course all this is for the future governance of the relations between capital and labour.

So far as the present question of bonus for the past year is concerned, it appears that many of the mill agents are showing a tendency towards the payment without further ado, to end the deadlock.

H. E. the Governor, speaking the other day, at the Mill-owners' Association meeting referred to the question of trade unions and generously assumed that the mill-owners, like himself, were anxious to foster trade unionism in Bombay. In the past whenever an attempt has been made to form unions, the organisers have been made to suffer for it. I was told by some prominent workers that the mill managers have private instructions of their respective mill-agents to put down attempts of the workers at organisation. Several workers have been penalised for attempting to promote in Bombay what in every civilised country, is regarded as a legitimate object. There may be—and are to my knowledge—some mill-agents who really feel genuine sympathy for the welfare of labour and have in the past tried to further their interests in small ways. But the Mill-owners' Association with its reactionary tendencies, sits like a nightmare even on the more liberal-minded among the mill agents.

Perhaps, the welcome recognition meted out by His Excellency, to such unions as are existing all their imperfections notwithstanding, may lead to a changed angle of vision among the general body of mill agents and even induce them to relent somewhat in their uncompromising opposition to the formation of trade unions in Bombay.

The situation in the mill area generally does not appear to be altogether satisfactory. A section of the workers are obviously getting impatient and the dilatoriness of the Mill-owners' Association has not produced any reassuring effect.

BONUS DISPUTE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following Press Communique has been sent to us for publication by the Secretary, Bonus Dispute Committee of Enquiry:—

The Bonus Dispute Committee of Enquiry has to-day received the written evidence of (1) the Bombay Millowners' Association in regard to the first of the terms of reference to the Committee viz. the nature and basis of the bonus and the employees' claim to this bonus and (2) the Strike Settlement Committee setting forth the case for the cotton mill operatives. This evidence is now being examined by the Committee.

The Committee will hold its next meeting on the second floor of the High Court, Bombay on Saturday March 1st 1924 commencing at 11 a.m. Representatives of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be examined at 11 a.m. and those of the Strike Settlement Committee at 3 p.m.

FOR BENEFIT OF THE BONUS SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "trial" of the mill-*owners* (I will not join issue with Mr. Halai whether the mill-agents are not the employee of the Company and hence mill-*hands*) which stands adjourned will be on board shortly.

Will you permit me, as a friend of labour, but not as an enemy of capital, to raise a few "*preliminary*" issues which may decide the matter without enquiring whether the mills have or have not made any profits, and thus save the Mill-*owners*' Association (what a fine assumption by mill-*hands* of that name) their valuable time.

As I understand the case, the issues, *a la* Bharucha, are:—

Is it not a fact—

(a) that bonus to mill-hands has been treated and entered in mill-account books as "wages", thirteen months' pay for twelve months' work.

(b) that payment of these "deferred" wages has been made *without* bringing it before the general body of shareholders for their formal sanction before paying it, and treating these as working charges.

(c) that "bonus" to other servants of the Company known as "staff" has been made *with* and *after* sanction of the general body of shareholders, and payment has been entered in account books as "bonus" and not "wages" as in case of mill-hands.

Let the books of Companies answer, and if answer is in the *affirmative*, have capitalist management in any case.

I cannot suggest better evidence against the agents than their own books and which has the further advantage of being *internal* evidence undoctored by agencies of the occasion.

I present these preliminary queries to the Bonus' Settlement Committee for their benefit without any apologies to the mill-owners.

—Yours, etc.,

"COMRADE TAIRSEE."

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

HOLDING OF AN EARLY SESSIONS URGED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

A meeting of the Musalman Members of the Legislative Assembly was held at the Committe room of the Assembly to-day at which the following members were present: Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Maulvi Abul Kassem, Mr. Mushir Hussain Kidwai, K. B. Mohd Shamsuzzoha, Chaudhury Alimuzzam, Nawab Mohd Ismal Khan,, Mian Abdul Haye, Khawja Abdul Karim, Dr. Haji Syed, A. K. Jeelani, Chawdhri Bhawal Bukesh, Mr. S. Sadiq Hasan, Mr. Mahmood S. Chamand Saheb Bahadur, Maulvi Mohd Yaqub, Mr. Mohd Ibrahim Makan, Dr. L. K. Hyder, Mr. Syed Cholam Abbas, Mohd Kazim Alim Haji Wajihuddin, K. B. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Prince Afsar-Ul-Mulk Mirza, Mohd Akram Hussain Bahadur, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, K.C.I.E., Maulvi Syed Murtaza Sahib. It was unanimously resolved that the President of the All-India Moslem League be requested to call a meeting of the Council of the League as soon as possible, with a view to arrange the holding of the sessions at an early date. The resolution was proposed by Maulvi Abul Kasim, seconded by Mr. Mushir Hussain Kidwai and supported by M. Mohd Yakub Maulvi Syed, Murtaza Sahib M.B., Mohd Shamsuzzoha, Mr. S. Sadiq Hasan and Haji Wajihuddin.

FIRING AT JAITO.

It is understood some members of the Indian Legislature intend to request the Viceroy to institute a judicial enquiry into the firing at Jaito.

THE KHADI BOARD.

PUNJAB TOUR POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

Owing to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj having suddenly taken ill at Delhi and doctors advice against proceeding further and Lala Lajpatrai's absence from the Punjab, the All-India Khadi Board's tour in the Punjab is postponed. Mr. Rajagopalachar is returning to Salem about 6th March.

FALL OF BELGIAN GOVT.

SEQUEL TO OCCUPATION OF RUHR.

NO FURTHER SUBSERVIANCE TO FRANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The fall of the Belgian Government, which has caused consternation in Government circles in Paris creates an interesting European situation on account of its international implications just when the reparations seem to be entering a decisive stage. The opposition came from different quarters and was based on diverse grounds, but the most formidable assault proceeded from a combination of the Socialists and Flemish Democrats who for a long time have decried the occupation of the Ruhr and feared a convention would lead to further subservience to France. The King has requested M. Theunis to form a new coalition. It is understood M. Theunis has declined and it is now anticipated that the King will summon a Socialist, M. Vandervelde, or the Flemish leader M. Cauwelaert, but the Socialists who have been recently advocating a dissolution are preparing for an electoral campaign.—Reuter.

M. THEUNIS' RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

London.—The Franco-Belgian Economic Convention which has caused M. Theunis' resignation has been under negotiation for two years. It has been strenuously opposed by the Belgian manufacturers and the press on the ground that it would give France sevenfold concessions to be granted by Belgium.—Reuter.

FRANCO-BELGIAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Brussel.—The Chamber to-day rejected by 93 votes to 79 a bill embodying the Franco-Belgian economic convention. The Premier announced that he would resign as the Government had made the bill a matter of confidence.—Reuter.

MILITARY CONTROL IN GERMANY.

AMBASSADORS CONFERENCE AND BRITISH MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Paris.—The Ambassadors' Conference assembled to-day to discuss the British memorandum on military control in Germany which proposes to revive the inter-allied plan of September 1922 for substituting a committee of guarantees with limited functions for the present control commission. The plan was then dropped owing to the occupation of the Ruhr.

(Later) The Conference has referred the memorandum to the inter-allied military committee at Versailles presided over by Gen. Foch.—Reuter.

GERMAN SIMPLICITY.

FAITH IN BRITISH GOVT.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Berlin.—A semi-official statement refuses to believe that the British Government will lend hand to an encroachment on the German sovereignty involved in the revival of the Guarantees Committee which is not provided in the treaty of Versailles.—Reuter.

THE HITLER TRIAL.

CREATING NEW GERMAN FATHERLAND.

LONDON, February 27.

Munich.—A slight snowfall this morning sufficed to keep away from the vicinity of the Court-oouse where Ludendorff and others are being tried, even a few who assembled yesterday. It is evident that the citizens of Munich take little interest in the trial because it is already clear that the case will provide no sensations and will not have any serious consequences for Ludenorff or Hitler, the fact of which they are probably aware. One of the accused by name Weber who is the President of Nationalist Oberland Bund has issued a statement explaining that the aims of the Bund are chiefly to tear up the Versailles Treaty and create a new German Fatherland. He gave an account of his conversations with Von Kahr and Von Lossow and the Chief of the Bavarian Police, Von Slesser, showing that all the three approved of the revolt.—Reuter.

UNIONIST AGENT'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Sir Reginald Hall, principal agent of the Unionist Party, has resigned on the ground of ill-health. It might be recalled that Sir R. Hall was severely criticised by a section of the Party for encouraging the holding of a general election at a time alleged to be inopportune.—Reuter.

LABOUR'S FOREIGN POLICY.

HENDERSON ADMONISHED.

CONSERVATIVE INDULGENCE.

LONDON, February 27.

The House of Commons to-day was again engaged in a debate on a motion for adjournment moved by Mr. Ronald Mcneill drawing attention to the question of the Government's responsibility for the utterances of the Ministers outside the house and a particular reference made to the Government's policy as regards the Versailles Treaty, arising out of the speech of Mr. Arthur Henderson at the Burnley by-election campaign on February 23rd in which he declared that the Treaty must be revised if a further economic ruin was to be prevented.

Mr. Ronald Mcneil in making out a case asked for the Government's unequivocal views with regard to the revision of the Treaty.

Mr. MacDonald in a withering reply recalled that Mr. Mcneill as under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs made a speech hoping that France would be successful, when his Government was quarrelling with France with regard to the Ruhr. The Premier charged the opposition with bringing forward a motion with the object of influencing the voters at to-morrow's by-election. Mr. Henderson had apparently been under impression that as a Minister he could speak as a private citizen. Of course he was wrong. The Premier emphasised that the Cabinet Ministers must speak with seriousness and reserve of their positions. The speech was not an expression of the Government's policy which the Premier proceeded to define by a reference to his speech at the opening of Parliament. Mr. MacDonald quoting numerous passages from that speech recalled that he was awaiting reports of the Reparations Experts Committees before completely surveying all problems of the foreign situation. He concluded by saying that the opposition, above all, had a right to be generous to the follies and honest mistakes, whatever the degree of blunder might have been, in view of the problems and entanglements which had been left to the Government to disentangle.

Mr. Baldwin stated that in view of the Premier's statement his Party would not press for a division.

The motion was accordingly negatived without a division.—Reuter.

FURTHER DETAILS

OXFORD, Feb. 27.

Several questions were addressed to the Premier in the House of Commons to-day regarding the statement made by Mr. Henderson, Home Secretary, in the speech at Burnley, to the effect that the Treaty of Versailles must be revised.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in reply referred to the answer which he had given to a similar question put by Mr. Lloyd George last Monday in which he had declared that no such statement as that of Mr. Henderson had been passed by he Cabinet and that only the statement for which the Government were responsible was the declaration of policy which he had himself made in Parliament on February 12th.

Mr. Mcneill, (Conservative), who was Under-Secretary for Foreign affairs in the late Government, said that an exhaustive search through all the utterances of Mr. Macdonald since he became the Premier showed that he had never uttered a single syllable regarding the revision of the Versailles Treaty. In view of the alarm which had been caused by Mr. Henderson's speech on both the sides of the Channel, Mr. Mcneill asked Mr. Macdonald whether he did not think that in the interest of straightforward dealing which he desired, it was incumbent upon him to make his position in the matter absolutely clear.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald expressed surprise that any ambiguity should have been found in his declaration of policy of February 12th and he reiterated that Government was responsible for what he himself had said and nothing more.

At the end of questions Mr. Mcneill moved that the House should discuss as a definite matter of public importance contradictions made by Ministers in relation to foreign policy and the failure of Government to remove from the public mind of Allied countries the impression created by the Home Secretary's speech with reference to the Versailles Treaty.

The Premier urged that what he had already said was sufficient for the purpose and was all that could be given in the public interest at the moment.

Major Ormsby Gore, (Conservative), supported the motion. He declared that it was only because such great attention had been paid to the Home Secretary's speech in all the French and Italian newspapers, that the matter has become really of international importance and therefore he thought the attitude of the Government in regard to the Treaty of Versailles should here and now be made clear.

The speaker of the House accepted the motion on this ground.

All the Conservatives and several Liberals supported it and the debate was fixed for a later hour this evening.

Mr. Shaw Minister of Labour, stated that he proposed to introduce legislation at an early date in conformity with the Washington Convention providing for an eight hour day.

TRADE FACILITIES BILL.

In moving the second reading of the

(Continued on next page.)

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS.

RESOLUTION DISALLOWED BY GOVERNOR,

FURTHER CUTS IN THE ESTIMATES.

The proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council were marked with dryness on Thursday. Only two motions of reduction of grants under the excise heads were considered viz., one from Mr. P. G. Joshi to reduce by Rs. one lakh the total demand of Rs. 2,35,262 under the heads of Inspection and Preventive Establishments, the debate on which was not completed on Wednesday. The other was from Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona) to reduce by Rs. 14 lakhs from the total demand of Rs. 28,44,000 under the Excise head. In regard to the former, permission was asked for its withdrawal by the mover after a good deal of discussion at the last moment but not only was it not grantetd but the motion was thrown out by a large majority without going to the division. The second motion was not disposed of when the Council adjourned for the day. Whatever be the result of this motion, the Swarajists in the Bombay Legislative Council have to work under very difficult and disadvantageous circumstances. Their total strength is 26 and added with the Independents its might come to roughly 32 or 34 out of 106 members all told They have therefore to depend for support on the non-Brahmins and the Mahomedans to carry out their resolutions or motions. The non-Brahmins in fact, hold the balance of powers and if they sink domestic squabbles and place before them the ideal of doing good to their country and the large masses of their countrymen, there is a great future before them and they could give good account of their stewardship at the close of three years to their electors. But this could be done, if they sink communal differences and place the welfare of the country before them. The official benches in the meantime have been taking full advantage of this supposed cleavage to their own benefit. A courteous smile from an official or a tap of assurance of friendship on the shoulder from a divisional commissioner many times carry solid votes of the uninitiated in politics to the official bench and unless the men so tapped and fawned upon appreciate that this is mere diplomacy on the part of officials and will not do any good to themselves or to their country, the party opposite the Government bench will have to work under disadvantage.

A ONE LAC REDUCTION.

Debate was resumed on Thursday on the motion of Mr. P. G. Joshi (East Khandesh) to reduce by Rs. 1,00,000 from the total demand of Rs. 3,11,484 under the heads of Inspection and Preventive Establishments.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri (Surat and Ahmedabad) opposing the motion said the Preventive Officers had a very hard task to perform. At times they had to do their work at the risk of their lives. If the House reduced the staff it would be like helping to increase the use of liquor.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah said by reducing the preventive staff they would encourage insobriety and reduce the Government revenue.

Mr. G. K. Mavlanker (Ahmedabad City) said what the people wanted was the reduction of the Excise department and not the reduction of the ration.

Mr. I. C. Swaminarayen, (Ahmedabad said Government were considering the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee to effect a reduction of Rs. 4 lacs from the Excise Department. The motion before the House was to reduce only one lac, viz., one-fourth of the recommendation. If Government really wanted to bring about prohibition they should co-operate with the Indian National Congress volunteers.

Mr. A. R. Dalal said when in 1922 the Bombay Legislative Council recommended a reduction of Rs. 60 lacs the Excise Department was cut down by Rs. 95,000. Immediately after this the then Excise Minister made a further saving of Rs. 24,000 by the separation of the Salt and Excise departments. In reducing further the Preventive department the House had also to consider the crimes of illicit distillation and smuggling that had gone to 51 per cent. The Government were making every effort to effect retrenchment in the Excise department, but if the motion to reduce the amount of Rs. one lac was carried but, some of the staff might prefer to retire on pension, and in that case the result would be more costly to the Government than the saving of Rs. one lac. Besides the House should remember that in that case the department would suffer in efficiency.

GOVT'S BONA FIDES.

Dr. M. B. Velker (Bombay City South) asked Government to prove their bona fides by stating to the House plainly if they were for total prohibition or not. If they were they should draw a time limit and place it before the House. So far the policy of the Government was to stop illicit distillation and not to bring about total prohibition, Until, he said, Government adopted the policy of total prohibition the House would not rest content.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, (Bombay City South) said when Government proclaimed their intention for prohibition he began to doubt their bona fides. There were two view points, viz:—The Government view point and the people's view point. The Government view point was one of a financier, who looked after his £. S. and D. rather than to the lot of the man in the street. He respected the pious wishes of the Hon. Minister of Excise, who himself was a staunch Mahomedan and was anxious to effect a considerable retrenchment but he doubted if before the Government resistance, he would do anything substantial to bring about the goal. On the other hand, he said, the people wanted absolute prohibition. If Government were really anxious to bring about total prohibition that could be done by considerable reduction in the consumption of liquor. The Government policy was like expecting pleaders to do away with litigation and the civilians to do away with white bureaucracy. The Government blue book stated that 100 liquor shops were reduced this year than they were last year. If that was the case, Mr. Nariman stated, the Government should not oppose the motion as necessarily it would involve reduced staff.

After the Hon. Minister of Excise replied, Mr. P. G. Joshi, the mover of the motion asked permission to withdrawn his motion, but the House having not granted him the leave, his motion was put to votes and declared lost without going to the division.

14 LACS CUT UNDER EXCISE.

Mr. L. B. Bhopaker, (Poona City) then moved to reduce by Rs. 14 lacs from the total demand under the head of excise. amounting to Rs. 28,44,000.

Mr. H. D. Saheba (Ahmedabad) said he stood for the principle that their grievances must be redressed before the supplies were given. Their grievance was that while people wanted total prohibition, the Government were going for rationing policy. The Hon. Minister of Excise was an elected member and he knew the feeling of the people. He therefore should initiate the policy of prohibition and take the credit himself.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, (nominated) said retrenchment could only be effected by gradual process and not immediately.

Mr. C. M. Saptarishi (Ahmednagar) wanted to know from Government their definite policy in regard to excise as feeling in mofussil was very great.

Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah (Minister in charge of local self-Government) said if a cut of Rs. 14 lacs was made it would be difficult to carry on the establishment. The new minister had taken charge only two months ago and it would be better for the House to give sufficient time to formulate his policy.

Hon. Mr. A. M. Dehlavi (Minister of Excise) said the question of local option was not hanging fire because it involved the consideration of Government revenue. As long as substantial measure to eradicate the drink evil was adopted, he feared, their main effort would be to reduce the consumption of liquor. He, then announced that after the budget demands were prepared and placed before the House, he was called upon to effect retrenchment in his department to the extent of Rs. 1,48,000 being the portion of amount which his department will have to bear in view of the Council's decision in throwing out the Court Fees Act. He promised to cut one lac of rupees from the Excise Department only, leaving the balance, viz:—Rs. 48,000 to other departments under his charge for reduction. At this stage the discussion drifted to the question whether the reduction contemplated should be effected from the revised demand of expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,03,18,000 or from the total demand of Rs. 1,04,18000. After some discussion the Council was adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day when the hon. president will give his ruling.

BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS.

RESOLUTION DISALLOWED.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City South) has received the following communication from the Secretary, iBombay Legislative Council, in regard to his resolution of boycott of British Empire goods:—

"In supersession of my letter No. 456 dated 12th February 1924, I am directed to inform you that your resolution No. 2 (copy attached) has been disallowed by His Excellency the Governor under Rule 22 (1) of the Rules of the Bombay Legislative Council, as not being primarily the concern of the local Government on the grounds that Stores required for any department of this Government are indented for under rules made by the Secretary of State for India in Council and that the Government of Bombay are not competent to alter those rules.

The resolution has accordingly been omitted from the final agenda."

The resolution ran thus:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used in any of the departments of the local Government or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any other part of the world."

A COUNCIL NOMINATION.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., being an official has been nominated to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay in place of Mr. C. B. Pooley, resigned.

SPHERE OF OPERATIONS FOR MARCONIS

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Mr. Robert Donald interviewed by Reuter said that the Wireless Committee's recommendations leave for the Marconis a worldwide sphere of operations. If he chooses Marconi has the best opportunities for developing wireless for internal and long distance communication with the Dominions. Probably Marconi will also obtain concession for India.—Reuter.

BURMA COUNCIL.

BUDGET ESTIMATES PRESENTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 27.

The Burma Legislative Council met to-dey for the budget session under the presidency of the Deputy President. The Governor in his address paid a tribute on behalf of the Government and of himself to the memory of the first president, Sir Frank MacCarthy, who, he described, occupied a unique position in Burma. His Excellency associated himself with the warm expressions of sympathy which the Council would send to the widow.

Recalling Sir Frank's public services, Sir Harcourt Butler said as a journalist he won high repute for fairness, perspicacity and enterprise. His opinion carried weight due to his known ability, established knowledge and high character. As a representative of Burma, he impressed his personality in the Legislative Assembly. The Government and the public alike looked to him for help and guidance on many occasions. His Excellency had benefited by his experience and counsel. He spoke of Sir Frank's great love for Burma and faith in her future and his other noble qualities as a man.

The Finance Member, as the leader of the House, moved a resolution placing on record the Council's deep sense of loss by the death of Sir Frank McCarthy, its first President and requesting the Deputy President to convey to Lady McCarthy expressions of its profound sympathy. It was supported by Mr. Maung Pu, Leader of the Nationalist party who suggested the establishment of a memorial in the Council Chamber in the shape of a portrait.

Representatives of other communities also supported and endorsed the suggestion. The resolution was carried, all standing.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Mr. Keith, (Finance Member) then presented the Budget estimates for 1924-25. For the current year the opening balance has now been revised to Rs. 3,68,36,000 as against Rs. 4,16,79,000. The sanctioned revenue and expenditure for the period is now estimated at Rs. 11,72,83,000 and Rs. 12,31,70,000 respectively the original estimates being Rs. 10,48,,06,000 and Rs. 12,43,97,000. In the ensuing year the opening balance is expected to be 3,09,49,000. The revenue is estimated at Rs. 10,27,52,000 and expenditure at Rs. 11,68,17,000 and the closing balance at Rs. 1,68,84,000. The Council then adjourned to 11th March but general discussion of the budget will not begin till 13th March.

MYSORE'S MINERAL WEALTH.

SATISFACTORY EXPLOITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 27.

The Administration Report of the Geological Department of Mysore for the year ending June 1923, which has just been published, states that the special feature of the year under review is the interest shown by private persons and companies in the matter of mineral exploitation.

In the course of the report it is also stated that the number of mineral licenses granted during the year was 128. The total area held under such licenses and leases was 46,646 acres. Work was carried on during the year on twenty-one mining and twenty two prospecting blocks, the minerals exploited being chiefly gold, manganese, chrome, magnesite and asbestos. The total output of bar gold was 42 lakhs of ozs. of the approximate value of Rs. 259 lakhs and the royalty paid to the Government under this head w 14 lakhs. There was a slight increase in the quantity of manganese ore extracted during the year but the quantity of ore exported from the State showed a phenomenal rise, from nearly seventeen thousand tons during the past year to ninety-three thousand tons during the year under review.

REFORMS AND THE "STEEL FRAME"

TOTAL VOLUNTARY RETIREMENTS IN U P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 27.

In to-day's Council meeting, in reply to an interpellation, a statement was laid on the table showing the number of Imperial service officers who applied for and actually did retire on proportionate pension from this province in the years 1921, 1922 and 1923. The statement showed that in the course of these three years, altogether 13 members of the I.C.S. had applied for retirement. 9 of them actually retired and one officer having signified his willingness to return to duty had been permitted to do so. 19 officers of the Indian Police Service had similarly applied for retirement. 7 had actually retired, 9 had signified their willingness to return to duty and of them 5 had been permitted to do so.

Altogether 61 officers of the various Imperial services applied for retirement on proportionate pension after the inauguration of the reforms, 30 of them actually retired, 11 had since then signified their willingness to return to duty and 7 had been permitted to do so.

"A DISENCHANTING SONG."

MR. MAHOMED ALI ON THE STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

Addressing a public meeting of the citizens of Delhi last evening Maulana Mahamed Alli referring to Lord Olivier's speech said that for a siren song the discourse was terribly disenchanting. If this was all that the Fabian Secretary of State had to say to India on this critical occasion he need not have waited so long to recover his throat. If Lord Olivier's statement following the Jaito Tragedy was a response to the co-operation which the Nationalist party had offered he felt sure that no self-respecting person in the country would co-operate with the Government any further.

MESSRS. PALAK & GRAHAM POLE'S APPEAL TO INDIAN LEADERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

Mr. Polak and Mr. Graham Pole have cabled from London the following appeal to the Indian leaders: "Considering the tremendously complicated problem of India which the new Government must investigate the peculiar political situation here and the brief period of office we regard Lord Olivier's statement as a very friendly gesture of first class importance expressing genuine and earnest desire to enlist the co-operation of all classes of Indian public opinion We are confident if all parties unite in working the Legislatures, constitutional advance will not be delayed. Indian disunion, internal conflict and divided counsels are fatal to effective Government action."

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" ADVICE TO MODERATES

LONDON, Feb. 23.

After remarking that no Indian Nationalist has a fair reason to feel any cause of disappointment if he seriously considered beforehand what it was possible for a Labour Secretary of State for India to say, the "Manchester Guardian" says, there are at present moment no great things that can be done for India in way of political change. Her trouble is the malady of her own—intelligible and excusable—but which must mainly be overcome by a strenuous effort on the part of the Moderates to regain their control of public opinion.—Reuter.

"NEW LEADER'S" SUGGESTION,

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The "New Leader" in an article suggests that the Delhi Assembly might in the first place nominate a Committee which would hammer out a provisional draft of an amended constitution of India and then send a delegation to London to discuss it with the India Office and the Cabinet. It asks "Did Lord Olivier really mean that self-Government must wait until the religious dissensions in India were healed?". It further says that Labour is not going to apply to India the Unionist doctrine that all but destroyed Ireland. "We dare not await for events nor drift on the courses which may commit us to tactics of coercion. We must go boldly forward seeking inspiration not from the tenets of those who always regarded India as their estate but from our own doctrine of self-determination".—Reuter.

CONSTERNATION AMONG NON-OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, February 27.

As briefly indicated in my message earin the day disappointment is felt everywhere over Lord Olivier's statement on the Indian reforms. The news reached here when the Assembly was in session and therefore, the non-official members could not at once meet together and exchange their views. They had with them a short summary of the statement which was going round the Chamber, every word of it being read with care and its hidden meaning understood. So when the Assembly rose for the day I interviewed many non-official members and judging from their views I could divide them into four categories:—Mr. Patel remarked with his eyes to the ceiling "It is a pure and simple dodge meant to divide the votes in connection with the budget but (he added deliberately) I am sure we would smash the budget" Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar who was hearing Mr. Patel's views slowly advanced and hinted to me that he saw no ray of hope and that everything before him was gloomy. Mr. Shunmoogam Chettiar, an Independent with advanced views was reading the last year's budget statement and when I questioned him he unhesitatingly replied, "On the whole it is a very disappointing statement. I admit that the Labour Party shows its desire to hear whatever practical suggestions the Swaraj Party might make, but the Swarajists and the Independents have after careful consideration formulated the idea of a Round Table Conference which Lord Olivier has completely talpoed. And the worst of it is he has not made any mention of the Royal Commission which some of my Independent friends have been fondly hoping. The statement is the more disappointing when I remember the Government of India's attitude as expressed by Sir Malcolm Hailey."

Pandit Motilal Nehru the leader of the Swarajists was all this while in the committee room conversing with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other prominent members and when he came out he excused himself by saying that he would reserve his opinions till he saw the full statement, and that in any case he would not offer one till Sunday when he hoped to meet all the Nationalist Party members at the Raisina hostel. I could detect in Panditji's face no sign of perturbation or excitement which I noticed in others like Pandit Malaviya. I was naturally anxious to get to know Pandit Malaviya's views, but he too wanted time to consider and make a detailed statement of his views.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar who was preparing to go to a meeting of the Mercantile Marine Committee observed that the statement of Lord Olivier is not disappointing as others thought and that he still expected that a Royal Commission would be appointed as a result of the negotiations which are said to be proceeding between Whitehall and Delhi and he added "There is no use our pressing for a Round Table Conference. It would only be a means of further embittering our mutual relations. Let us have a Royal Commission and you will find that it will go a long way in solving the present problem. At the same time I do not believe in departmental enquiry as announced by Sir Malcolm Hailey".

From these observations of non-official members, it is clear that the feeling among them is only one of degree. It was expected that there would be a meeting of the coalition party this evening but Pandit Motilal Nehru has suggested its being held on Sunday afternoon. If my information is correct, there are very many reasons which prompted Pandit Motilal Nehru to have the meeting of the coalition party on Sunday instead of earlier. One of these reasons is the attitude which some of Independents are likely to take to any proposal which the Swarajists might propose. Unless those Independents who are still holding out of the coalition party join and make it strong, it will be difficult for the Swarajists alone to take any decisive step. The electors would do well to take note of this position and whip their representatives in the Assembly to join the Nationalist party. Otherwise no useful work can be done by any party and the bureaucracy would be encouraged to refuse even the modest demands of Nationalists.

The statement of Lord Olivier is indeed unfortunate especially on the eve of the budget because it has made some Independents and Moderates to hope for something while others like the Swarajists do not share the same optimistic views. The game of the Government is clear but some of the non-officials do not understand it and are easily satisfied with the prospect of crumbs. Real [illegible] somewhat lacking for the present. It is the urgent duty of the electors to warn those members who have not joined the Nationalist Party to do so by wire and ask them to abide by its programme. Everything lies in the hands of the electorates and it is hoped they will not fail to do their duty at this critical juncture. Otherwise the waverers and stragglers will increase and the Nationalist party will be broken at the mere mention of Lord Olivier's professedly sympathetic words.

COW-SLAUGHTER IN MYSORE.

The Deccan Humanitarian League, Hyderabad (Deccan,) has sent the following letter to the Maharaja of Mysore:—

May it please Your Highness,—I, on behalf of the League, most respectfully venture to approach Your Highness in a matter of considerable importance to the country.

Your Highness is aware of the fact that the question of the protection of the cow from slaughter, which pernicious practice unfortunately has been, and still is, rampant in India, is a matter of the greatest importance, not only from a religious but also from an economic point of view; and it was in view of this fact that cow-slaughter was prohibited in India in times gone by.

Even in the present time, many an Indian Ruler, Hindu and Mohamadan, has prohibited the slaughter of cows in his State. His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan may be mentioned as an August Sovereign who has prohibited cow-slaughter by special command. The August Ruler of these Dominions, His Exalted Highness the Nizam, has also prohibited the sacrifice of cows on the occasion of Bakri-eed, by a special Firman and has thus set a noble example.

The Hindus residing in every part of India are rightly proud of Your Highness as a noble Kshatriya Maharaja, wielding sway over an extensive territory, and look to Your Highness for adopting measures to stop the evil practice of cow-slaughter. I, therefore, most respectfully beg to convey to your Highness the humble request of the members of the League and crave the grace of Your Highness', very kindly issuing commands for the entire stopping of cow-slaughter throughout the State of Mysore. For which act of kindness to God's mute and helpless creatures, the League, shall, as in duty bound, pray for Your Highness' long life and prosperity.—I beg to remain, Your Highness' most humble and obedient servant, Sd. Lalji Meghji, Hon. Secretary.

SATYAGRAHA AT TARKESWAR.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE COMES IN TIME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Swami Satchitanand, Secretary, Mahabir Dal of Calcutta, has written a letter to-day to the President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in which he states:—"We wanted to start satyagraha at Tarkeswar on the Sivaratri day as part of our programme for reformation of Hindu temples but after reading the letter (of Mahatma Gandhi) to the Akalis on the Jatha question we hesitate to start satyagraha without your approval. It is absolutely certain that the Satyagraha Jatha that will regularly go to Tarkeswar will always be non-violent in body and spirit, but it cannot be expected that the mahant of Tarkeswar or his men or the Government representing law and order will remain non-violent. We beg your permission to start satyagraha as suggested by Mr. Gandhi before starting it as we do not want to stop it later when he dare once done it."

LABOUR'S FOREIGN POLICY.

(Continued from previous page.)

Trade Facilities Bill Mr. Graham, Financial Secretary to the Treasury said that the Government were anxious to make export credit scheme better known and to invite larger number of people to take advantage of it in order to help the British export trade and unemployment at the same time. Dealing with the trade facilities within this country Mr. Graham said that Government proposed to guarantee principal and interest on all sums raised for the purpose of undertaking works involving capital expenditure in this country. The aim was to stimulate healthy and legitimate enterprise in this country which could not be undertaken without some guarantee of this sort. Of course no definite grant would be made. Mr. Graham pointed out that in all guarantees so far given amounting to thirty-eight millions sterling the State had so far only been called upon to face one case of loss. This involved the Exchequer in an expenditure of approximately four thousand pounds. One of the proposals made in the bill, said Mr. Graham, was to guarantee up to a maximum of three fourths interest on any loans raised in this country by the British Overseas Dominions or Protectorates for the purpose of undertaking of public utility in those Dominions or Protectortes. This was one of the recommendations of the Finance Committee of Imperial Economic Conference. The guarantee was got to amount to more than one million pounds in any one year. The main purpose of this proposal was to stimulate orders for goods which would be supplied from this country and thus to help the problem of unemployment from which this country was suffering.—B. O. W.

GOVT'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

QUESTION ABOUT NEW CRUISERS.

LONDON, February 27.

In the House of Commons to-day at question time Mr. Ammon said that it would not be in the public interest to publish details of the new cruisers but they would conform to the requirements of the Washington Treaty admirably. They were expected to cost between one and a half and two million sterling. The effect of their building on the number of the personnel of the navy must depend on the decisions to be reached on the replacement programme which would be a subject of Government investigation. The latest figures of the light-cruiser strength of the British, American, French and Japanese navies were respectively 48, 29, 16, 28. He added that had the full programme of the late Government been embodied in naval estimates for 1924-25 extra cost involved would have been approximately three million sterling in addition to a personnel of fourteen thousand. Mr. Ammon added that the increase in the Mediterranean fleet did not indicate a change of policy on the part of the Government.—Reuter.

NEXT BRITISH BUDGET.

INDUSTRIALISTS' REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

A deputation representing 20 important trade associations waited on the Premier at the Foreign Office to-day and made a representation *inter alia* in favour of reduced taxation, extension or safeguarding of the Industries Act for a number of years, establishment of some definite basis of trade with Russia, negotiations to meet high tariffs which were excluding many classes of the British goods from France, Italy and the United States, negotiation of some reasonable measure of preference for the British manufactures in India and Egypt, legislation to control expenditure of public money in purchasing goods from abroad which could be produced in Britain, and continuance of the Mackenna duties on foreign motor cars etc. in the New budget.

The Premier's reply will be issued shortly. —Reuter.

TRADE FACILITIES' BILL.

LONDON, February 27.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Graham moved the second reading of the Trade Facilities Bill embodying the Imperial Economic Conference proposals with regard to the paying three-quarters of interest on loans raised here by the Dominions and the Colonies for the purpose of public utility undertakings, the maximum annual guarantee being a million sterling and the period of payment, five years.

Sir Robert Horne supported.

The debate was interrupted by Mr. Macneill's motion for adjournment.—Reuter.

HOURS OF WORK.

LONDON, February 27.

In the Commons to-day replying to questions Mr. Shaw announced that he proposed shortly to introduce legislation dealing with the Washington hours of the Labour Convention. He added that what occurred in Germany in contravention of the convention could not absolve us from keeping our word.—Reuter.

INDIA AND LABOUR GOVT.

OFFERING STONE FOR BREAD.

A DISAPPOINTING PERFORMANCE.

OLIVIER'S SPEECH IN THE LORDS.

'STEEL FRAME' ABANDONED.

TAUNT TO SWARAJISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The following is the verbatim report of Lord Olivier's statement on India in the House of Lords on February 26th:—

Lord Olivier said:—

My Lords,—I have been a long enough observer of the proceedings of your Lordships' House really not to have required a very kind assurance which were given us on these benches a few days ago by the noble Marquess, the leader of the Opposition, that what we had to say would receive a most courteous and patient attention from your lordships. I am afraid that to-day I am going to trespass more than I should have hoped to do upon your lordships' patience because I have unfortunately lost considerable portions of my voice and am not sure of being able to pick them up in the right place so that I am afraid my statement may be in parts somewhat painful to your lordships to listen to, but I will do my best. I will come at once to the point.

The affairs in India are giving His Majesty's Government at the present time a very great anxiety. In speaking of these matters I am speaking in the House which contains many Indian administrators and they will know that in what I say I necessarily fail to refer to many considerations that I might bring to mind and will also recognise that in saying some things I remind them of the matters with which they are perfectly familiar. I have to pursue the course which I shall choose in the logical manner in which it has occurred to myself, trusting that my deficiencies may be made an allowance for and be supplemented by the great indulgence of your lordships. I wish to deal first with the history of this matter.

INDIAN ELECTIONS AND LABOUR PARTY.

On August 20th, 1917, a declaration of policy was made in the House of Commons by the then Secretary of State for India as follows:—

"The policy of His Majesty's Government with which the Government of India are in complete accord is that of an increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and a gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to progressive realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral portion of the British Empire."

This was incorporated in the preamble of the Government of India Act of 1919. This declaration was coupled with the following proviso:—

"I would add that the progress in this policy can only be achieved by successive stages. The British Government and the Government of India on whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of India's peoples must be the judges of the time and measure of each advance and they must be guided by cooperation received from those upon whom new opportunities of service will thus be conferred and by the extent to which they found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility."

Elections were held in 1920. The Indian Home Rule Party and the Swarajists abstained from taking part in those elections under the influence of Mr. Gandhi. In order to show what was the feeling of the party to which I belong, at that time, and which is their feeling now I will ask leave to quote words used by my Right Hon. Friend, the present Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the House of Commons:—

A LAMENTABLE BLUNDER.

"To my mind there has been no more lamentable blunder made by the Indian people than their refusal under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi to go to the Councils. The experiment was, therefore, not started under complete conditions which were contemplated."

Some exception has been taken to the working of this criticism by the Indian Home Rulers as ill-chosen. I will deal with this criticism later with a view to a better understanding of how I think criticism should be interpreted, merely observing now that it seems to me there is some excuse for some of the objections which have been taken to it.

SWARAJ PARTY'S MANIFESTO.

In December, 1923, fresh elections were held for Provincial Legislative Councils and the Indian Legislative Assembly. The Swarajist Party decided on this occasion to take part in the elections and run their candidates. On October 11th, the Party issued over the signature of Mr. Motilal Nehru an election manifesto in which the basis of their programme was set forth as follows:—

"The Swarajya Party believes that the guiding motive of the British in governing India is to serve the selfish interests of their own country and that the so-called reforms are a mere blind to further the said interest under the pretence of granting responsible Government to India, the real object being to continue exploitation of the unlimited resources of the country by keeping the Indians permanently in a subservient position to Britain and denying them at Home and abroad the most elementary rights of citizenship.

"It is daily becoming abundantly clear that the British, while professing equality of treatment, are, in practice subjecting the whole Indian nation to humiliation and insult in all parts of the world where the British influence is supreme. The Party notes with pride and satisfaction that the people of India are resolved to submit no longer to the national humiliation imposed upon them by the autocratic will of their British rulers and in full consonance with the Congress, it expresses its emphatic opinion that the Indians have no option, but to continue to carry on the policy of progressive non-violent non-co-operation with the present system of Government until it is radically changed in accordance with the will of the people as expressed through their chosen representatives."

PROGRAMME OF THE PARTY.

The practical programme of the Party was then thus laid down:—

"The demand to be made by the members of the Party on entering the Legislative Assembly will, in effect, be that the right of the people of India to control the existing machinery and the system of Government shall forthwith be conceded and given effect to by the British Government and the British Parliament. The immediate objective of the Party is speedy attainment of full Dominion status, that is, securing of the right to frame a constitution adopting such machinery and system as are most suited to the conditions of the country and to the genius of the people. They will when they are elected, present, on behalf of the country, its legitimate demands as formulated by the Party as soon as the elections are over and ask for their acceptance and fulfilment within a reasonable time by the Government. If demands are not granted to the satisfaction of the Party, occasion will then arise for the elected members belonging to the Party to adopt a policy of uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction within the Councils with a view to make the Government through Councils impossible. But, before adopting such a policy representatives of the Party in Councils will, if necessary, strengthen themselves by obtaining an express mandate of the electorates in this behalf. In no case will any member of the Party accept office."

SWARAJISTS' SUCCESS.

On that programme the elections were held and in certain Presidencies this Swarajist Party obtained a strong representation notably in Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and so strong was the representation that with the assistance of less outspoken radical parties they were able to command a majority in the Councils. The result has been as your lordships are well aware that in Bengal and the Central Provinces and, as I am informed by a telegram I received today, in Bombay obstructive tactics are being pursued in accordance with that programme. Votes of no-confidence are moved and carried and the Swarajist Party refuse to take office. Moderate and non-controversial bills like the Protection of Children Bill in Bombay are thrown out by the Swarajist Party.

REASONS FOR THE "MISTAKEN BELIEF."

I feel sure that your lordships will agree with me that the belief expressed in that election manifesto which was signed by Mr. Motilal Nehru who was one of the most prominent speakers of the Swarajist Party in the proceedings last week in the Legislative Assembly is a mistaken belief, an ill-informed and ill-inferred belief and an unjustifiable belief. When I saw that extraordinary pronouncement one of the first things I had to ask myself was: What are the reasons? What is the ostensible justification for the expression by presumably responsible and intelligent politicians, of such a view with regard to the purpose and intentions of the British Government and the people concerning India? I took pains to inform myself by communications with the Viceroy, by discussions with my public advisers and by letters which I received from persons and reformers in India, I asked as many as I could of the Indian Reform Party in this country in order to ascertain what were the ostensible and arguable grounds for such an uncompromising pronouncement. I found that the grounds and reasons were many and various and I will make a brief survey of the causes, reasonable and unreasonable, which were advanced for the feeling of mistrust. Let me give your lordships first some general reasons supplied me by a very high authority.

He says:—"Alleged favouritism of predominant British services and the appointment of the Lee Commission contrary to the wishes of the legislature; failure of the Reforms to finance the nation-building departments such as education; the slow decrease of military expenditure; alleged favouritism of the British manufacture in the store purchase policy; measures taken to punish and repress disorder even when the latter has a political aspect."

REFERENCE TO AMRITSAR ACTION.

The words "political aspect" are interpreted in an extremely wide and liberal spirit. I find again and again certain references recurring to the things which do rankle very generally in the minds of the Indian Home Rule Party. The first is a matter to which I regret I have to refer in your Lordship's House, but I am giving you what are the grounds of mistrust, reasonable and unreasonable. One general cause of distrust in the minds of the Indian Home Rule Party is the resolution passed by your Lordships' House on the motion of the noble and learned Viscount Lord Finlay on the action taken by the Government of India in regard to General Dyer. I read debates and also looked through the division list and I know what many of your lordships think on that matter. I want to take this opportunity on behalf of myself and the Party to which I belong, to say that I believe that the criticism of the Government of India's action passed by your Lordships' House does not represent the opinion of the great majority of my fellow-countrymen. It may seem presumptuous for me to speak on the subject, but in my official life I have been connected with the parts of the world where riots frequently occur and I have been concerned in two, in one of which one of my dearest friends lost his life and in other I got a large ridge on the back of my skull by contact with what is known as a rock stone. In both of those cases life had ta be taken. I speak, as all administrators speak, with full appreciation of rules which should govern the protection of life in such matters and the first impression I received of the Amritsar action was that if it had been taken by an officer of my own it would have led to his immediate suspension from duty.

Marquess Curzon of Kedleston:—The Coalition Government was in office at the time of the Amritsar occurrence.

Lord Olivier:—I beg your pardon. The Conservative Party was in office when the Swarajists manifesto was written and the Conservative Party have an obligation laid upon them owing to the resolution passed by your lordships that many of your lordships were sympathisers.

Marquess Curzon of Kedleston:—The "Conservative Party was not in power at the time of the Dyer incident or the debate in the House which took place in 1917 The Coalition Government was then in office."

STEEL FRAME SPEECH.

Lord Olivier:—"I entirely agree with the noble Marquess. I was discussing what were the reasons for the extraordinary pronouncement in the Swarajist manifesto of October last and one of the reasons was that as the Conservative Government was then in office the Indian people would have imputed to them the sympathy with the resolution passed by this House. I hope I make myself clear. I am speaking of the causes of distrust expressed in the manifesto of last October. But according to the papers I have been reading lately, soreness crops up again in connection with the deplorable incident at Jaito in which many Sikhs were killed last week. It is obviously one of the unfortunate things which act unjustly, and as believe have prejudiced many Indians against the attitude of the English people In the second place there is an injudicious language used by Mr. Lloyd George in the speech in Parliament which is known throughout India as the "steel frame speech" in which he compared quite justly so far as the present time is concerned, the Indian Civil Service to steel-frame upon the stability of which the whole structure of the Indian Government rests. I do not think any exception can be taken to that phrase under the present conditions.

But, he went on to say, being carried away by his enthusiastic admiration for the Indian Civil Service:

"Whatever we may do in the way of strengthening the Government of India on institution we will not interfere with, will not deprive of its functions and privileges and that is the British Civil Service in India."

This was directly contrary to the statement of August 20th 1917, which said that we should progressively Indianise the service and that the position of the British Civil Service in India would be modified. Obviously if you are contemplating the establishment of self-government in India it is in the long run impossible to say that you will maintain intact, as Mr. Lloyd George promised that he would maintain intact, the Indian Civil Service. It was a prediction which appeared to be a departure in the policy from that which His Majesty's Government had already laid down. It was seized upon and is constantly quoted in India as the "steel-frame speech." This is one of the considerations which is constantly pointed out when I ask the Indians why they consider that the British Government has changed its policy. They say "Mr. Lloyd George told us so." I do not know whether that is the adequate reason for believing that there has been a change in the policy because we have it on a very good authority that the speeches of the gentleman to whom I have referred are sometimes adapted to the immediate purposes in hand and the immediate purpose in hand on this occasion was the encouragement and enheartening of that splendid Civil Service of which he was speaking and which he was eulogising.

Unfortunately the other party to the contract was listening and although it is possible to make these encouraging statements to two different parties when they are in two different rooms and to suppose that when they come together you can get rid of the idea which you implanted in two different minds it cannot be done when the speech is made in Parliament because it is immediately telegraphed all over India, and when it is in contradiction with the statement which has already been made in Parliament Mr. Lloyd George has been injudicious though I do not suppose for a moment that he intended to be or could possibly have meant that it was the intention of His Government at it certainly is not the intention of this Government, to stop Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service and to establish for all time in India the British administrative organisation of the Indian Civil Service. The declaration of August 20th, 1917 definitely promised a transition in that respect. That is one of the causes of mistrust, unfortunate, and I think your lordships will agree with me, on the whole irrational, and not a well inferred cause.

THE SALT TAX.

In the third place there was the certification of the salt-ax last year. The Government of India decided that it was necessary they should balance their Budget and that they could not balance their budget without doubling the salt-tax.

When the Assembly threw out the resolution doubling the Salt Tax the Government of India had to certify, as is provided in the case of certain Crown Colonies as well as India, that this was essential in the public interest and that resolution must become law. That produced an unfortunate effect in India as that kind of action always does. In my own experience whenever it has been had recourse to in the Colonies it has been held to be a direct slap in the face and stultification of what the elected members in India and elsewhere consider to be the first principle of a democratic Government that you shall not have taxation without representation and that the representatives of the people should decide in the matters of taxation. The unfortunate part of matter was that there was a double prejudice. I remember that many years ago I was brought up to regard the French Revolution as having been brought about by the imposition of an odious gabelle or salt tax. I think most of us have it ingrained in our bones to regard the salt-tax as a peculiarly iniquitous and horrible form of taxation. That is certainly very widely held in India because every woman who goes to buy a farthing's worth of salt in the market and next week to buy another half a farthing's worth finds that the taxation has been increased.

You have millions of people affected by the tax, which although the amount is infinitesimally small is felt throughout the country and has produced a real, popular feeling against the action of the Viceroy in overriding as he is held to have done the first principles of the new constitution.

THE KENYA PROBLEM.

The fourth and most important consideration is what is known as the Kenya business. I hope my noble friend on my right will not think that I am going to say anything which need cause hm any apprehension or uneasiness. He may be regarding me as a patient in the dentist's chair regards a dentist. But I assure him I certainly shall not hurt him. But I entertain certain feelings, in regard to Kenya, of difficulty which I feel bound to express in this house. I was associated last summer with a number of persons, members of Parliament in the other house and others who had been much interested for many years in the fate of the African natives and it was, if I may say so, enormous satisfaction to us when the noble Duke of Devonshire, after considering the whole Kenya question, definitely laid down for the Government of the Kenya Colony the principle that had been adopted in the Covenant of the League of Nations for the Government of the mandated Territories, thus extending that principle to the British Empire. This is great and lasting achievement on the part of the noble Duke for which all who are interested in the native affairs are profoundly thankful. He said that we should administer the Kenya Colony not primarily in the interests of the While Settler and not primarily in the interests of Indians. but primarily in the interests of and as a trustee for the natives of the Kenya Colony. Certain questions were raised with regard to the privileges of the white persons and the Indians. Demands neither of the white settlers nor of the Indians with regard to franchise were acceded to and that which is practically a Crown Colony system of Government was established whereby the Crown and its nominess were put in the supreme control. Three decisions were taken which Indians have felt very grievously injurious and insulting to themselves. The first was comparatively a minor matter of reservation land in the Highlands and prohibition of its sale to Indians. I do not think this can be considered to be in any way a really substantial grievance. The second was the statement that the immigration regulations must be laid down in order to protect the natives of Kenya against the economic competition of the natives of India. No immigration legislation as at present been passed or adopted. At the time when this immigration legislation was promised there had been a considerable increase of Indian immigrants which really only represented an increase on the influx that had taken place during the war and the Colonial Government had some reason for alarm. The local legislature passed an immigration ordinance which was sent home to the Colonial Office. The Colonial Office considered that the provisions of this draft ordinance were quite unnecessarily drastic and said that the draft ordinance would not do. They referred it back for a fresh ordinance and there the matter stands at the present time. Meanwhile, under the agreement made at the Imperial Conference, the Indian Committee has been appointed which is to deal with the interests of the Indians in the Dominions and this Committee will have an opportunity of considering and making representations on any immigration legislation which may be passed. With regard to the economic effects of the Indan immigration into Kneya I have given attention to the matter and I went into the controversy of the last spring. With regard to Africa I have been all my life primarily concerned with the interests of Africans and the Negro races and I have no prejudice whatever in favour of admitting Indians in the injurious competition with the African Natives; rather, the reverse. I must say, however from my own investigations into the subject, that I have never seen any evil results manifested in the Kenya Colony or elsewhere on the immigration of the Indian settlers. My experience has been that their interests do not conflict but that almost universally the Indian settlers are of value to the communities which they enter. Consequently, my own feeling is and always has been that I should like, on behalf of the Government of India, to be sure that a very sound and strong case has been made out before agreeing to the restrictions upon Indian immigration into Africa and that if there is any economic argument in support of such restriction, I should like it to be fully considered. I am sure that course will be taken by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and by the Under-Secretary. I am sure that they are going to approach this question of necessity for restriction upon immgration with perfectly fair and straightforward minds and not with any prejudice or any desire to exclude Indians, but with an absolute determination to test the matter on its proved economic merits. If it should be proved that Indian immigration is deleterious to the natives of Kenya, then I cannot imagine that Indians would repudiate what they now support, namely the doctrine that these territories are first to be administered in the interests of their native inhabitants. I have absolute confidence in the Secretary of State for the Colonies and in the Under-Secretary for the Colonies that they are going to be as careful in doing justice in this matter as I. who speak on behalf of the interests of India, could possibly desire them to be.

QUESTION OF FRANCHISE.

Then there is the matter of franchise which has caused the greatest consternation and irritation in India because we have established in Kenya a differential franchise as between Indians and white men, neither of them being original denizens of the country. That of course, is a grievance against which Indians in the Dominion of South Africa have been struggling for years. It is a grievance which brought Mr. Gandhi into being an influential factor in Indian affairs. It is a new departure in our Crown colonies. The Crown colony of British Guiana which desires to have Indian immigration has published a statement that there is no differentiation against Indians in that colony. Before the White paper was issued we had a report known as the Wood-Lytton report, and in that report they did not recommend discrimination. They recommended the principle which we have always adopted in our West-Indian and West-African colonies, namely, equal franchise for all persons of equal qualification, and they were quite prepared to say that if you have a large number of illiterate and ill-educated people in your colonies you should have such franchise as will exclude those who are not fitted to exercise it. That was the principle to which I myself agreed and with which I was sympathetic but the Duke of Devonshire was not able in arranging the compromise settlement to see his way to adopt that. He adopted the principle which would always, I am afraid, be a cause of soreness to Indians and to myself because I associated myself entirely with what my predecessor, Lord Peel said namely, that this kind of discrimination between the franchises is one of the things which are most dangerous to the unity of the British Empire. This principle have held all my life and if you want to disrupt and break up the British Empire, the way to do it is to make this discrimination between one race and another on the ground of colour and not on the ground of qualification.

NOT AN IDEAL CONSTITUTION.

However, my Lords, I want to make an appeal to the Indians interested in this matter and to those who feel with them to have a little patience. Crown Colony Government not an ideal constitution. In Crown Colony Government it appears to me it not at all necessary that you should expect to have exactly the same principles of franchise as you would have under a clearly constituted democratic Government. Its representations are not arranged for purposes of control because elected members cannot control the Government. The Secretary of State controls the Government. These representations are conceived in order that various sections of the population may be adequately represented. I myself have served in a colony where I went out owing to the recommendations of an eminent financier and where all elected members of Council had resigned their appointments. I had to conduct a whole session without any elected members. Then there was a fresh election and elected members came back. In Kenya the attitude has been taken that Indian members of Council will not vote for the new Constitution Bill and will not come into the new Council when constituted as representative members. I am convinced that that is politically and from the point of view of common sense an unwise policy. You must look at the fact that a Crown colony constitution is not a satisfactory thing. The purpose of it is to give representation to various interests and any interest which does not take advantage of such representation as is given to it is doing harm to its constituents. The way to advance is to go back into the Council, to work in the Council to show that you and your constituents are fit members and not to take offence and to say we will not play. I feel strongly that discrimination is injurious, but still, having regard to the purposes of such transitional constitution as that of Kenya Colony, I do deplore the attitude that is being encouraged by Indian Swarajists. That is how the position rests. The Indian Committee which has been appointed will on this point, as on others, have every opportunity of making such representation as it may think right to His Majesty's Government, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies will fully consider those representations.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION.

I have now indicated the principle difficulties which I find to be rankling in the minds of Indians. I return to the proceedings in the Indian Legislative Assembly. The opening of the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly took the form of a resolution moved by Mr. Rangachariar claiming immediate grant of full responsible Government to India. That resolution moved by Mr. Rangachariar, the principal signatory of that document from which I have quoted, was in the form of the following amendment: (a) "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take steps to have the Government of India Act revised with a view to establishing full responsible Government in India." Your Lordships are aware that the Government of India Act provides that not later than 1929 a Royal Commission shall be sent out in order to consider what further modifications can be made in the Indian Government. This resolution claims an immediate overhaul in the system of Government. It continues and for the said purpose (b) "to summon at an early date a representative Round Table Conference to recommend with due regard for the protection of the rights and interests of important minorities a scheme of constitution for India" and (c) "After dissolving the Central Legislature to place the said scheme for approval before the newly elected Indian Legislature for its approval and to submit the same to the British Parliament to be embodied in a statute."

That of course was an entire departure from the principles laid down in the Government of India Act and from the recommendations of the joint Select Committee of the Houses of Lords and Commons upon that Act. The Home Member in the Indian Legislative Assembly in concurrence with His Majesty's Government took this line. For the present we stand by the provisions of the Government of India Act. It must be admitted that no proper opportunity has been given for the working of that Act but it has been in working in the hands of the legislatures for three years. Let us first examine what are the inconveniences, what are the faults in the working of that Act which can be remedied without any fresh legislation. what are the complaints of its working as an instrument for the efficient carrying on of the Government, not as an ideal constitution but for the purposes for which it is constituted, a traditional instrument for carrying on public services. Let us first examine these.

"We will then go on. Sir Malcolm Hailey promised to investigate what modifications can be made in the provisions of present Act by rules which may be made under the Act, which rules will require the consent of Parliament either on a resolution or on being laid before the Parliament. If that course were taken, it would remove, or should remove, so far as possible, any working defects which might give excuse for non-co-operation with the present scheme of the Government of India Act. We could not see our way to go farther than that. It appeared to us that to accept, or to indicate that we might be prepared to accept on the recommendation of a Round Table Conference, a new scheme for now establishing full responsible Government in India three years only after the institution of the scheme of Reform, which was adopted, because we were convinced that the establishment of full responsible Government would be worse than perilous, would be big with disaster to the peoples of India; and when the purposes, which that transitional scheme was designed to fulfil, have not been availed of it would be a responsibility which His Majesty's Government are not prepared to accept. There then, at present, is how the matter rests. We have had a full debate in the Assembly, and the Home Member for India has stated very fully the views of His Majesty's Government. should like to read to you Sir Malcolm Hailey's observations. Speaking on February 18, he said, "We have again considered the position very carefully and I am an-

(Continued on next page)

INDIA AND LABOUR GOVT.

(Continued from previous page.)

xions to emphasise that in what I say I speak with the full authority of his Majesty's Government."

"We still hold to the position I took up on behalf of the Government. Before His Majesty's Government are able to consider the question of amending the constitution, as distinct from such amendment of the Act as may be required to rectify any administrative imperfections, there must be full investigation of any defects or difficulties which may have arisen in the working of the transitional constitution now in force. In 1919, Parliament, after fullest consideration, laid down a scheme, transitional in its nature but nevertheless carefully devised with a view to effecting the steps necessary for the progressive realisation of the ideals embodied in the preamble of the Act. It is not to be supposed that the British people would be lightly inclined to consider a change in that constitution, and it is bound to concentrate attention for the present on such imperfections in the working as may have been disclosed. If our inquiries into the defects of the working of the Act show the feasibility and possibility of any advance within the Act, that is to say by the use of the rule-making power already provided by Parliament under the statute, we are willing to make recommendations to this effect; but if our inquiries show that no advance is possible without amending the constitution, then the question of advance must be left as an entirely open and separate issue on which the Government is in no way committed." That is the statement Sir Malcolm Hailey very carefully framed, and I thought it well to read it to your lordships' House so that you might know exactly what has been the position of the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in this matter.

COMMON INTERESTS.

Now I want to expound very shortly if I can what is the position of His Majesty's present Government towards this question. His Majesty's present Government, as Sir Malcolm Hailey stated in his observations, are in sympathy with the purpose of the Home Rule party in India. They are in sympathy with the purposes of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, tat is to say progress towards Home Rule; but their view is that, unless parliamentary system is welded together by predominant common interests from its foundation in the electorate upwards, no theoretical constitution that may be arrived at by concordats among the leaders of divergent interests for the mere purpose of establishing a ostensibly democratic form can prevent it from flying asunder. This has so far been found to be the case in Ireland, largely because the dividing power of difference in religion is stronger than the uniting force of common political interests. This is very much more the case in India, as I need not labour to point out to your lordships' House. The concordats for common political action which Hindu leaders have recently made with Mahomedan leaders have displeased their followers on both sides, and have merely exacerbated mutual intolerance and antagonism exhibited by increase in cow-killing and increasd playing of bands outside Moslem mosques between whole sections of the community, for whom these divergent religions are a much stronger moving and guiding force than any common political interest.

When these religious rivalries are aroused, we have seen again and again, and quite recently in Malabar for instance, how uncontrollably and murderously they Act. The interests of the small enfranchised class of Hindus in maintaining their position and distinction over outcast masses are infinitely stronger than common political interests of the two classes. The interests of Moslem leaders, as again we have recently seen, tend to be co-terminous rather with Islam than with either India or the British Commonwealth.

MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

Mr. Gandhi has faced this fact that the predominance of religious over secular interests in his countrymen are fundamental, and builds his policy on it. I am glad, and the Party that I represent are glad, that Mr. Gandhi has been released from prison, because it is repugnant to human feeling that a man of his character should be treated as a criminal, but the terrible practical reactions of his philosophically innocent teachings merely illustrate the excesses into which Indian popular temperament is prone to be driven by any such ferment. We have had our precedents in the revolutions of evangelicalism in England and Europe. Mr. Gandhi denounces and condemns the whole idea of Western democracy on which the Swaraj leaders—or at any rate the Hindu section of them—are working, and on which we have been trying to work for India in the Morley-Minto and the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. Not less completely do Roy of Berlin and his Communist missionaries from the Bolshevist school at Tashkent condemn and denounce the bourgeois republicanism of the Swaraj movement, demanding the dictatorship of the proletariat and the emancipation of the outcast and lower caste masses."

Marquess Curzon:—"I am sorry to interrupt the noble Lord, but is he reading from any document or is he giving us the considered opinions of His Majesty's Government at this stage of his speech?"

Lord Olivier:—"I took the liberty of throwing this into a form so that I might not make any slip. This is my own statement."

Curzon:—"It is the opinion of His Majesty's Government?"

Olivier:—"Yes; all that I have read from this paper is the opinion of His Majesty's Government.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY

To continue my observations on this point. Among these three we have pinned our faith to the programme of constitutional democracy: but we claim to know by centuries of experience in Europe and America the laws and conditions indispensable for the stable working of that system which is not native to India; and it is perfectly plain to us that those conditions are not at present established in India, and cannot be established at a few months' notice by the deliberation of a round table conference or the premature appointment of a commission under the Government of India Act. I would like for moment to make excursions into analogical historical survey."

DIP INTO SOCIALIST HISTORY.

"I belong to the Party, and I have belonged to that Party for forty years, which has achieved a certain amount of political success. The Duke of Northumberland, who spoke the other day in this House, deplored the fact that the precepts of venerable Hyndman had not been followed by that Party. The precepts of venerable Hyndman who was the first missionary of Socialism in this country, were practically that the Socialist movement should go on until the day was ripe, and that then there should be revolution and dictatorship of the proletariat. The Party to which I belong defeated the Hyndman Party.....(Note:—This passage has been mutilated.).....The Second International has been able to exercise, I think, considerable influence upon the Party programmes of Socialism in the rest of Europe. I remember that about thirty years ago I was at the International Congress at Zurich, at which many of those terrible revolutionaries were present. There was the British deputation of about fifty, of whom some thirty were British trade unionists, four were Members of Parliament; and there were Pickard, of Durham miners; Davies, of Birmingham brass founderers; Councillor Hobson, of Sheffield; Bernard Shaw; with my humble self as secretary of the British section. There was also a gentleman whom Viscount Cecil no doubt knows, F. J. Whelan, who is a member of that international gang of revolutionaries which is now occupied in endeavouring to subordinate arms to arbitration, and another gang which is trying to do the same in regard to industry.

BEGINNING AT THE BOTTOM.

"The Party to which I belong did not start off as did the earlier Socialists. The first thing it had to have was intelligent understanding of the constituency which would know what they were driving at and would support unitedly their representatives.

"In Parliament here, as in all our political developments, we did not begin at the top but at the bottom. We saw that there could be no parliamentary stability whatever and no progress in any kind of change or revolution unless parliamentary constitution and representation were based upon the real vital, organic constituency of common interests and understanding which, as I have said, is singularly absent in India.

NO USE STANDING ON THE BANK.

We say that it is impossible for the Indian people, for Indian politicians at once to leap into the saddle and aminister without disastrous religious and other dissensions the almost ideal constitution which might be framed. When we contemplate the interval which shall occur before the revision of the constitution we do not look at it in this way. We do not say, 'I mention (notice?) that some offence has been taken at this; we will make you a nice little halfway constitution; we will put in nice governors and intelligent officials to shew you how to work British parliamentary institutions.' We say, 'You have to arrive at the other side of the river. You have to arrive at responsible Government. We provide you, according to the best of our abilities, with what we think and what you think so far as we can make out is a seaworthy boat. The only way you can get to the other side of that river is by getting into the boat and rowing. It is no use whatever to stand on the bank, to refuse to get into the boat, and to say, "We are not going to go anywhere without responsible, political government." This is the case of SOLVITUR AMBULANDO. You must get into the boat. If you want to make a political institution stable, you must become a Member of Parliament and have a constituency. You must learn to work with persons who differ from you without at once calling for a holy was from your followers—an experiment, however, which has largely been followed in Ireland where they resorted to methods which seem likely to be popular in India.

"There is of course that danger; and it is the view of the Labour Party that you must build up not only your political party but your political constituency. That can only be done by parliamentary experience ranging over certain number of years.

JAITO SHOOTING.

Before I pass from this terrible danger of religious fanaticism to which I referred as being dominant in India, I want to mention one very painful occurrence which has been brought to my notice in the last few days, and upon which I think the House would like to have some information, namely, the late recrudescence of killing and conflict in the Punjab among the Sikhs. I will deal with this matter as briefly as I can, but, it is one about which your lordships will want to know, as far as can be, ascertained facts. The Sikhs are a religious denomination, they are not racially denominational and though they properly belong to a tribe, they are a very ancient stock—one of the most ancient European stocks according to Professor Arthur Keith—and one of the finest, both in brain conformation and in bone conformation of any of the races that ever appeared on Earth.

I know an Englishman who came into contact with the Sikhs and who has the greatest admiration and affection for them. They are a people of a fine, ancient, noble race and they are one of those ancient and noble races which have, if I may say so, a constitutional apprehension of God and of spiritual life. They are profoundly religious.

SIKH RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

Some little time ago, the Sikhs had a religious revival. They found themselves in this position that the shrines that had been established for the reading of their Holy Scripture and for the worship of God had in later times fallen into the hands of corrupt priests, mahants, who had taken possession of the properties and annexed the shrines and were abusing their authority for the purposes of gain and dissipation.

The Sikh religious community clamoured for reform. They formed themselves into a Puritan reform movement. It is unfortunate that the Sikhs were not placed, when their reformation came, as we were. If this thing had taken place in this country, it would have been solved without difficulty. The reigning prince would have placed himself at the head of the reform movement, he would have declared himself the defender of the faith and himself would have confiscated the disputed properties and would have bestowed them upon his principal religious supporters. The time has passed when that simple mode of procedure can be adopted, and such method did not occur to the authorities of the Punjab. The Puritan Sikhs took the law into their own hands and following the very august example they themselves said it was written in our scriptures, "Your house shall be called the House of Prayer. These men have made it a den of thieves." And they went into the temple and cleared them out. They broke down the tables of the money-changers and the seats of those who sold doves, and turned out prostitutes and other sources of gain that the mahants were using in these places. That was a very simple Puritan direct action. That kind of action necessarily led to violence. In the first place the mahants themselves suffered violence, and in the second place, when the mahants saw what was coming upon them, they organised a band of followers with long staves, kerosene tins, torches and fire-arms, and lay in wait for the people that were coming to turn them out. When those people had come into the temple they shot down and massacred a large number of these Sikhs, and they poured kerosene upon them and burnt them. A very horrible thing."

"Representations have been sent Home. I have seen a telegram to the Prime Minister and I have seen a long printed document sent to the Members of Parliament reporting this atrocity and laying it upon the shoulders of Government as having supported the mahant ignoring altogether the fact that the mahant was immediately criminally prosecuted and transported. That was carefully left out of record, and of the statement sent here to the Prime Minister, apparently by a responsible person. However, Government took action and very reasonable action. Government said, 'Let us establish a Sikh Board of Control, which shall be made a repository of all the interests of the Sikh religion and of the property of the Sikhs so that these temples may be administered in the interests of the Sikh religion. That law was passed but it remained a dead letter. Why did it remain a dead letter? Because the Sikh movement had been laid hold of by a political movement at Amritsar, which is the centre, as your lordships are aware, of revolutionary propaganda and disturbance.

NABHA ABDICATION.

To cut a long story short, this last tragedy was directly engineered in order to create a fracas between the Government and the Sikhs so that it could be said that the British desired to repeat the tragedy of Amritsar and shoot down honest, religious Sikhs. Excuse (advantage?) was taken of the fact that the Maharaja of Nabha had been deposed, no; not exactly deposed the Maharaja of Nabha was a profligate and vicious ruler who entirely ignored the interests of his country. For several years we did not interfere. He had committed outrages upon the subjects of the neighbouring Maharaja, and the latter brought action against him. The matter was judicially dealt with. The whole record of the Maharaja of Nabha was gone into and it was intimated to him that he should pay compensation to his neighbour and should demit his office in favour of his son, his son being placed under a regency. The people of Nabha were perfectly content at this. They knew they had got a good riddance.

But the central revolutionry committee at Amritsar laid hold of this and I have seen newspapers deliberately represented that this was an act of oppression on the part of the British Government who wished to depose and destroy the patriotic Sikh chief and that the British Government were intending to desecrate the shrines of the Sikh religion in Nabha. They, therefore, organised a movement from hundred miles or so away; they sent instructions to religious Jathas, simple-minded Puritans, that the shrines of their religion were being outraged and that they must go in pilgrimage and claim their right of praying and reading scriptures in these shrines at Jaito. The pilgrims themselves knew not why they came. They said: "These are the orders of the committee. It is part of our Sikh law that we must obey the laws of our spiritual superiors." Five hundred pilgrims who were non-resisters went and about 6,000 peasants and others. They went on pilgrimage to Jaito in order to read their scriptures. They were informed that they would not all be allowed in the shrine together but only fifty at a time for the purpose of making their devotions. They refused to accept this term, to enter fifty at a time.

The pilgrims themselves pressed on towards the shrine and a band of 6,000 opened fire on the police and the troops drawn up in front of the approach. The result was this deplorable incident in which again the State troops and the police had had to fire on a crowd of innocent and religous-minded people, stirred up by a small revolutionary committee with whom they had no actual connection whatever. If that kind of thing can be done for political purposes, if the religious instinct of the people can be traded upon for political and revolutionary purposes in that way, is it to be supposed that ambitious politicians under a perfectly liberal constitution are not going to appeal to the religious fears and feelings in pursuit of their policies? That appears to me to be the incident of what is repeatedly done in India, namely, that religious feelings are traded upon in order to serve political purposes.

RIGHT OF THE BRITISH.

In what I have said I have been forced to omit all reference to the large sections of the aspect of the present Indian problems, which are of immense importance.

One of them at least I must not be suspected of having overlooked. It is inevitable, when the home rule movement springs up in the country whose administration has been foreign, that hostility and injustice should be shown towards the agents of the hitherto ruling power. It is advanced uncompromisingly that the British have no right in India. The right of British statesmen, public servants, merchants and industrials to be in India to-day lies in the fact that they made the India of to-day and that no home rule or national movement could have been possible had it not been for their work. The Indian home rule party have adopted, and we have joined with them in adopting, the methods of British administration. Our statesmen and our Indian public servants are loyally co-operating in the purpose of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. I have referred to what I thought was regrettable lack of limitation in what Mr. Lloyd George said in his "steel frame" speech with regard to the Indian Service. He appeared to forecast the maintenance and perpetuity of the British service in India. It is, I think, impossible to associate this idea with the ultimate idea of Indian nationalism and responsible government. But in the transition stage from the present to the future, loyalty and devotion to Indian interests of the British element in the public services as indispensable to the efficient working of any form of constitution in the public interests as is that parliamentary co-operation on the part of the unofficial classes which I appealed to the Swaraj Party to give. All my life I have been a public servant and administrator, rather than a politician. But I have written much, and exercised perhaps some influence as a politician in the direction of constitutional development which has placed me in your lordships' House. So far as I have any qualifications for my present office, it is because of this double education; and from myself at any rate the achievements and the continuing indispensability of the Indian Public Service will always command admirable testimony, if that service is to be regarded as in course of supercession. None the less, it is at least essential to the successful conduct of any transition that its high qualities should be recognised and appreciated and realised to the full by all those who are engaged in the problems of effecting that transition.

I have done my best, and I am afraid I have wearied your Lordships in doing so, to put before you the views of His Majesty's Government on the Indian situation, their policy, and also the feelings of the party I represent outside the Parliament in regard to the aims of Indian Swarajists. His Majesty's Government are convinced that a proper line towards Home Rule in India lies in friendly co-operation, His Majesty's Government have been impressed by two characteristics in the atmosphere of Indian politics. The first is the intense and, as they are convinced, grievously mistaken mistrust and determination of uncompromising intransigence indicated in the election manifesto of the Swaraj Party last autumn, and also the dissatisfaction expressed by more moderate advocates of self-Government secondly, and more recently, an appreciable modification of that hostile and intransigent attitude indicated not only in the recent proceedings in the Legislative Assembly but in many communications and expressions of opinion which have reached His Majesty's Government both through official and unofficial channels from persons representing weighty and influential opinion, who are anxious that by some manner of Conference a way forward may be foend out of the present difficulties. His Majesty's Government having themselves the same ultimate aim as the Indian Swaraj party namely, substitution of responsible Indian Dominion Government for the present admittedly transitional political enostitution, are earnestly desirous of availing themselves in whatever may be found the best possible method of this manifest disposition towards effectual consultation on the various modes of making this approach. It has been unofficially suggested that the Legislative Assembly have proposed a Round Table Coference. The Indian National Conference is proposing to send a deputation over and the representatives of Indian interests in this country have suggested a mission to India, His Majesty's Government, while they are open to consider any practical proposals, are not yet satisfied as to what may be the best means for establishing that closer contact and better understanding that are so manifestly desirable. Some means of arriving at that closer contact must, they are convinced, be sought; and they hope after due consultation with the Government of India, to be able with the least avoidable delay to decide upon the means they will desire to adopt.

USE THE COUNCILS.

In the meantime, His Majesty's Government is unequivocally friendly towards the Indian constitutional reform party; and appeals to that party for patience and circumspection, and for cooperation in using the councils for their essential purposes of efficient administration, according to the views of members on any particular question, and not as a field for administrative sabotage and political ascerbation. His Majesty's Government during the short period since it took office has been continually pressed for attention to urgent matters, and it has been impossible for it to explore all the factors of difficulty in the present Indian political atmosphere. It is only a week since the critical debate in the Legislative Assembly took place. The investigation of the situation which the Government of India has already promised to make cannot fail to assist that Government to furnish His Majesty's Government with further considered advice upon the problems involved, and as to the best possible lines of approach to any further developments.—Reuter.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Meston resuming the debate on India said that after Lord Olivier's statement his apprehensions that he had leanings towards the policy of abdication were at any rate materially allayed. If Lord Olivier yielded to the claims for provincial autonomy twelve months would not have passed before an outcry equally loud, persistent and unconvincing would be made for imperial autonomy. It would be impossible to contemplate measures which carried those concessions with them. He congratulated the Government on their decision not to participate in a round table conference. Such a conference would drive the remaining Moderates to range themselves beside the Extremists and weaken the power of the executive. The time had not come to throw over the constitution. Adoption of certain amendments being canvassed here and in India would certainly be to scrap the constitution. They must adhere to the policy of gradually fitting India for self-Government or drop the whole idea and hand over the Government to men who had no programme at all.

"A PROFOUND ILLUSION."

Lord Balfour thought that impression had gradually grown up in some quarters that we were acting simply as a drag upon the natural movement towards representative institutions in India and but for us these would run a safe, happy, and useful course and those in India hampering our policy were only hastening the glorious time when free institutions modelled on the Dominions would prevail in India. He was convinced that this impression was one of the most profound illusions. These modern statesmen of India had taken our catchwords, and professed admiration for our institutions but without apparently realising the spirit by which alone such institutions could be properly worked.

Continuing, Lord Balfour said he was not pessimistic with regard to the ultimate result but it would be a perfect folly to suppose that result could immediately be attained. Everything going on in India now had increased his sense of depression regarding the political elements there. They shewed indefinite ingenuity in parliamentary manoeuvre and admirable qualities of speech but that was not the main thing required. What they had never shewn was the fundamental desire to make the Government of their country work. Their ingenuity so far as he could see was wholly destructive. There never was a country where difficulties of a constitutional Government were naturally greater than in India. The Indian agitators would be committing a great crime against their fellow-countrymen if they set themselves to a work of merely shattering what they found without giving the least suggestion of what would take its place.

A FANTASTIC DREAM.

Proceeding Lord Balfour said that if we left India to itself it was absolutely as certain as anything could be that she would relapse into an absolute Government. The destruction of the British rule meant an assertion of all that was least good in the natural growth of the Indian society. He could see no alternative to the Act of 1919. The idea that by a stroke of the pen freedom could be brought to the three hundred millions for whom we were responsible was one of the most fantastic dreams that had ever occurred to the wildest political speculator. The task was one of supreme difficulty but we could not shirk it. The burden was there and must be borne. It would require the utmost resolution, courage and patriotism if we were to carry it out successfully.

The debate ended with the rising of the House.

NOT "BOLD AND VIGOROUS"

"DAILY HERALD'S" COMMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The "Morning Post" commenting on Lord Olivier's speech in a not unfriendly tone remark on the cleavage of policy of the Government and the policy of their Independent Labour Party supporters. The paper says "Lord Olivier seems to have hopes of further consultation with the Government of India coupled with the appeal for patience and circumspection to Indian politicals, but such considerations seldom serve the purpose of a statesman without other resources in the background. As Lord Olivier can surrender no further he might perhaps begin to think of maintaining the British position in India."

The "Daily Chronicle" contemplates with pleasure Lord Olivier's rejection of all ideas of pulling up the new system by the roots in order to see whether it is growing. It does not agree with the Secretary's explanations of present extremism are always the right ones but remarks that he never juggled with the conviction that the Swarajist demand for complete self-government here and now is a chimera. The paper says that one aspect of Swarajist agitation to which Lord Olivier drew attention cannot be too deeply meditated, namely, that its very existence depends on the continuance of the British Raj which it professes to want to end.

The "Daily Herald" is disappointed that Lord Olivier on the Indian issue has not adopted the same "bold and vigorous" policy as Mr. Wheatley on Poplar. It is afraid that his speech will make many Indians think that there is next to no difference between the Labour Government and any other. "Nobody expected or wanted him to announce a drastic change. It would have been enough if he spoke sympathetically on the Indian desire for self-government to make it clear that Labour repudiates the claim to India as a British estate, to admit that we have no right there except by the will of the Indian people, and to suggest an approximate date of the abolition of tutelage and establishment of Dominion Home rule." The paper thinks that Lord Olivier might then have temporarily ruled out the Round Table Conference, even the Royal Commission, without rousing resentment in India.—Reuter.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, February 27.

Commenting on Lord Olivier's statement in the Lords on the Indian Policy the "Madras Mail" says: "It is singularly non-committal and justifies the assumption that the Labour Party had not yet made up its mind on the course it ought to adopt regarding India. The statement will not please the advocates of immediate Swaraj nor will it satisfy reactionaries. But those who are anxious that India's progress shall be both certain and safe will find cause for much gratification in the statement."

DISPOSITION TO BE CONCILIATORY.

"New India" says: The next concrete meaning of the expression in which Lord Olivier has cloathed his message and purport is, that while Government is unable to accept and act upon the Assembly's resolution it wishes to avail itself of the disposition to be conciliatory manifested in the speeches of the leader of the Swarajists in the Assembly and is still in difficulties and uncertain as to how that could be done. Lord Olivier's statement makes no difference as to the path which India must pursue as regards Swaraj. That path is straight."

"A SHAMEFUL BACKSLIDE."

"Swarajya" says:—It is a shameful backslide from all professions of good will and sympathy which the British Labour has for several years been making and reiterating. The paper adds rejection of a Round Table Conference is not only suppression of the Legislative Assembly, but a denial to India of the Right to self-determination. Lord Olivier's views on the Kenya question are a direct negation of the professed principles of the Labour Party.

"PROVOKINGLY VAGUE."

The "Hindu" says:—The whole statement is provokingly vague. In our view to appeal for time is to put off the evil day, when Labour must take some definite decision. In any case it is an evasive procedure.

The "Swadesheesamitran" says:—The Labour Minister has come forward to declare that Swaraj is disastrous. We shall give our reply to Lord Olivier by our non-co-operation work inside and outside the Councils during the rest of the Gandhi month.

"TOOL OF DESIGNING PEOPLE"

APPEAL FOR MERCY FOR GOPIMOHAN SAHA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The mother of Gopimohan Saha who was sentenced to death at the High Court sessions in connection with the murder of Mr. Ernest Day has submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Governor for mercy. After expressing horror at the atrocious murder the memorialist says the unfortunate Gopimohan in committing the murder was a mere instrument and was used by designing people who took advantage of his simplicity and unbalanced mind. She prays that the execution of the sentence be deferred and a committee of mental experts be appointed to ascertain whether her son's mental condition was quite normal or not.

ALI BROTHERS' SIND TOUR.

MUNICIPALITIES TO PRESENT ADDRESSES.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 27.

Several municipalities in Sind propose giving addresses to the Ali brothers during their tour in Sind in the first week of March. Motions of addresses have also been made in Karachi, Hyderabad and Larkana municipalities.

The Ali brothers will also attend the Larkana Provincial Khilafat Conference which was to have been presided over by Dr. Kitchlew.

RAILWAY ORDERS IN GERMANY.

DENIAL BY RAILWAY BOARD.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

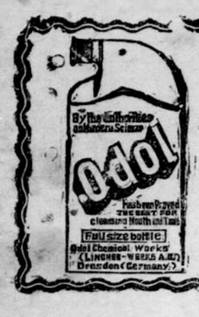
The report which is said to have been published to the effect that an order has been placed by the Railway Board for three thousand wagons in Germany is entirely incorrect. The tenders received by the Railway Board in January were for wagons mostly required for company-managed railways and the railway companies concerned have had the results of the call for tenders communicated to them. The Railway Board are not in a position to say what action has been or will be taken by those companies with whom this decision as to the contract rests.

MILLOWNERS' PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 27.

The president of the local millowners' association has wired to the Secretary to the Government of India endorsing the representation made by the Bombay Millowners' Association with regard to the abolition of cotton excise duty and the reduction of import duty on mill stores, and saying, "the Indian textile industry should at all costs be developed and its protection is the primary duty of the Indian Government".



ASK FOR ORIGINAL GENUINE
Odol,
THE WORLD DENTIFRICE
SOLD EVERY WHERE.

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

'Allenburys'

Progressive System of Infant Feeding

Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.

Milk Food No. 1 *Birth to 3 months* **Milk Food No. 2** *3 to 6 months*

Malted Food No. 3 *6 months and onwards*

Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

Post this Coupon To-day to

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.,

Special Representative for India:
Block E,
Clive Buildings, Calcutta

COUPON

Mrs. .....

.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Dr. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases** of the **Throat** and **Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments** of **Children, Chronic Coughs** and **Colds,** and **all Wasting Diseases,** because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested,** and **Most Speedily Efficacious.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

Representatives in India: *Calcutta:* **B. K. PAUL & CO.** *Bombay:* **LEVETUS LTD.** *Madras:* **WELSON & CO.**

Sole Proprietors:
ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LTD
182 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1

BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I sympathise in general with the feelings expressed regarding primary school teachers by a certain correspondent calling himself "Underdog", in an article which he contributes to your columns to-day. The question, however, has to be looked at from a wider outlook. We should all of us welcome any increase in educational grants as a matter of principle. But when we find that funds are being extravagantly spent without any proper return but under the sacred name of education, there is something to make us pause. Where we require five teachers efficiently to do the work, it will be foolish to engage ten, and it is not only foolish but even harmful to the cause of education, in that the funds thus wasted make further rapid advance difficult. That is what has happened in the case of primary school teachers in Bombay. The Secretary during his tenure of last ten years has been making appointments of teachers without reference to needs and requirements in fact finding out jobs for them, creating them, simply to enlarge his patronage, with the result that when the question is examined now, there is found to be 25 per cent overstaffing. If any doubts in this respect exist, one has only to visit schools in groups and also out-of-the-way schools, and convince himself. Especially the appointment of special teachers on a large scale is noticeable. Whereas ten years ago for 18,000 pupils, there were only 22 special teachers, there are to-day 131 special teachers for 36,000 pupils. Is this not overstaffing on an enormous scale? Do Bombay citizens know that the cost per pupil to-day in municipal schools is Rs. 60 whereas it was only Rs. 20 ten years ago? Even in the matter of secondary education, the cost per pupil in some of the well-managed high schools in Bombay is Rs. 40. Also the cost per pupil in Government High Schools in the Presidency is Rs. 59. But for primary education alone in Bombay, the cost per pupil is Rs. 60. Is it possible to make any progress at all in education at this rate?

I may mention here a concrete instance of how municipal funds are being expended without regard to economy. Within half a furlong radius of what is known as the Jafferbhoy school in Mandvi, are at least six municipal schools including the Jafferbhoy school, all teaching Urdu. Two of these schools are mixed and others are for boys. There are besides a municipal girls' school within the area, and four or five free schools. Taking the first six schools only, (for boys and mixed), there are about 720 pupils on the roll, and the attendance is about 50 per cent. For these 720 pupils, there are about 40 teachers, giving the average of 18 pupils on the roll per individual teacher. If all these classes can be concentrated in one building, several classes of the same standard can be combined together to form fewer solid classes of good average strength, without causing the least inconvenience to pupils, for as I have said above the schools are within half a furlong radius. There is difficulty of accommodation, it is ture. But so far at least as is possible, it must be done. In the Jafferbhoy school building itself, which is the school committee's own building, in each class room, more than half the space is unfilled for want of pupils. Why should not pupils from another school, a few yards distant, be accommodated there? That will be a direct saving in rents, which in these localities are very high. Similarly if two weak classes of the same standard can be combined into a strong one, there will be a saving in the number of teachers. On the other hand, one finds that in one of these schools, one class was divided into A and B sections, though the attention in both of which classes together was 20. Why should there be two teachers for two classes of the same standard in the same school, whose average attendance together is 20? Again in the Municipal girls school referred to above, there are two rooms entirely vacant and still mixed schools are being maintained near by. Should not common sense be brought to bear on these questions? I may even mention here that in one these schools, there were only two students in one class engaging one teacher, while both these students could have been asked to attend the class of the same standard in another school only about 50 yards therefrom. I have stated only one instance of a few schools in one compact area and I can give many more instances of a similar kind, but I will not trouble you with details which may occupy too much of your space. There should certainly be some proportion between the number of teachers and the number of pupils as a guiding principle of policy as a whole.

We are all really sorry that a certain number of teachers will have to go out of employment in these trying days. But unless compulsory education is immediately introduced, it is difficult to know how the thing can be helped. The whole mistake is of the Secretary who first employed any number of teachers without reference to requirements, and his partiality for increasing the number of special teachers especially appears to have been remarkable. The Schools Committee, when it came to examine the question, found out that there was great extravagance going on, and that if things were allowed to go on at this rate, the future of primary education would be imperilled. I am sorry to find that your correspondent imports politics unnecessarily in this matter by making not very complimentary references to the Municipal Nationalist Party. Any committee would have been obliged to effect the cut, if they had the true interest of education at heart. For things had come to such a pass, under the uncontrolled regime of Mr. Padhye in whose hands it would not be safe any longer to entrust the education of the City. Let everything be done to expedite compulsory education, and save the teachers from fear of unemployment. But let all the people be thankful to the Committee for having boldly initiated the spirit of economy in the use of municipal funds, and tried to prevent the waste that was going on. Let us ensure the future of primary education in the City on truly expansive lines with due maintenance of efficiency as well as try to be actively sympathetic with the teachers.
—Yours, etc.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Bombay, February 21.

P.S.—Let every citizen of Bombay realise that with paper economy and management of funds, 52,000 pupils in place of the present 36,000, can be effectively educated with the amount now allowed for educational purposes, and the "Underdog" need not be under any apprehension that any of the teachers will have to be sent away, in that event.

KEEP YOUR BABY LOVELY AND WELL

Are you one of those lucky mothers whose baby seldom cries, sleeps peacefully, eats well, gains weight regularly day by day? If not most probably the trouble is in the little one's stomach or intestines, where most of the ailments of infancy arise. Under such circumstances Baby's Own Tablets have been in great numbers of cases all that was needed to set matters right.

It is wonderful how quickly a baby starts to thrive when Baby's Own Tablets are used.

Baby's Own Tablets

gently aid the child's digestion relieve colic, croup and colds, banish constipation, check diarrhoea, expel worms, allay teething pains almost as if by magic, quiet the nerves and promote health-giving sleep in a perfectly natural way. They are guaranteed to be absolutely free from opiates or narcotics and may be given freely without fear of harm to the youngest and most delicate infant.

Chemists sell Baby's Own Tablets, at 14 Ans. per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Singapore.

Bombay Distributors.—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co., etc.

A WONDERFUL MANUSCRIPT.

Mr. Habib-ud-din Alavi of Lucknow, who is at present in Bombay, has shown to us a very curious and beautiful hand-written copy of the Holy Coran, an heirloom in his family which he has brought with him. It is a scroll about 12 feet long and 3 inches wide, and when rolled is reduced to the size of a man's thumb. Throughout its length are written in hollow gold letters, the words *"Bismillahi'r-Rahmani'r-Rahim"* and then the words of the famous *Ayatu'l-Kursi* or "Verse of the Throne", and inside the characters the *whole* of the Coran is written in fine characters. This MS. is known to have belonged to a Muslim saint, Sayid Shah Abdur-Razzaq, whose shrine at Bansa in the Barabanki District, Oudh, is visited by thousands at the season of the *Urs* which takes place in the first week of Shawwal of each Hijri year. The said saint lived from 1048—1136 A.H. (1638—1723 A.D.). The manuscript was worn by him as a charm or amulet. It is a most interesting and valuable relic, and we trust that some arrangements will be made to keep it in India. The fortunate owner is the guest of Mr. Khatri at Hilal Manzil, Abdur-Rahman Street.

Sores from Wrist to Elbow
"Completely Healed"

Our portrait is of Mr. John Kidd, of 17, Mill Lane, Kilmarnock, Scotland, who writes:—"My right arm became covered with sores from wrist to elbow and was useless for over two years. I tried different ointments and so-called cures, but they never did me any good. Then I tried your 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and the sores soon began to heal up and power began to come back to my arm, so I persevered with the Mixture, and after having four bottles am glad to say my arm is completely healed up and I have now the full use of it." In a further letter over a twelvemonth later Mr. Kidd writes: "I have had no return of my complaint; my arm is still as sound as a bell and never troubles me in the least."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of **Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout.** Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious. *Of all dealers. Ask for and see you get—*

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

COCOGEM

WHAT ARE COCOGEM PRICES.

COCOGEM is priced low because of our great production.

Cocogem prices are:—
As. 13 per lb. in 1 lb. tins.
As. 12 per lb. in 2lbs. tins.
As. 11½ per lb. in 6lbs. tins.
As. 11 per lb. in 36 lbs. tins.

Compare these prices with common adulterated and unsanitary bazaar ghees which cost from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4 per lb. depending on the locality.

Remember also that Cocogem tins insure your obtaining net weights of full 16 oz. per pound, while loose ghee in small quantities is always short-weighted to appear cheap.

COCOGEM CUSTOMERS CONSERVE CURRENCY.

Sole Distributors for Bombay (excluding Sindh.)

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.,

91-93, Goa Street, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

3

PREMIER OPTICIANS IN THE EAST

BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS DELHI LUCKNOW SIMLA
KARACHI RANGOON CAIRO ALEXANDRIA JERUSALEM

LONDON STANDARDS IN THE EAST

RESIDENTS in the East are reminded that a Sight-Testing Service in every respect up to the highest London Standards is available at every LAWRENCE & MAYO Establishment.

Lawrence & Mayo Ltd
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS.
44 Hornby Road, BOMBAY
Head Office: 18, New Oxford St., London.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE EAST.

BRIGHT & CHEERFUL.

EVERY MORNING before breakfast take one TEASPOONFUL OF BURGOYNE'S FRUIT SALINE.

Burgoynes Universal Fruit Saline

RESULT:—
BRIGHT IN THE MORNING,
BRIGHT ALL DAY.

Pleasant to take, cooling, and keeps the stomach in order. See that it is "Burgoyne's," the House with over 180 years' reputation.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India.

MR. WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY AGENT For MESSRS. BURGOYNE BURBIDGES & Co. MVD, EAST HAM, LONDON E.

Much of the nervousness, depression and bad temper that we see every day is due to weakened kidneys, and is both curable and preventable if Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are used to strengthen, tone and stimulate the kidneys.

For weak kidneys load the blood with an excess of poisonous uric acid which healthy kidneys should filter out. And excess uric acid is very irritating; it attacks the most sensitive parts first, so that the brain and nerves often afford the earliest signs of uric acid poisoning.

If you are nervy and irritable, your bad temper may be due to kidney weakness. Possibly, you also have backache, or frequent painful passages of the urine, dizzy spells, headaches or rheumatic pains.

When any of these signs appear, begin using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills immediately. Men and women alike have gained lasting relief from kidney or bladder troubles and uric acid complaints by the timely use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

RONUK
"Q.P." BOOT POLISH

Quick Polish is the Quality Polish. Cleans, preserves and polishes. Brown Q.P. removes old stains in a wonderful way.

Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazars.

RONUK, Ltd., Portslade, Sussex, England.

Digitized by Financial Advisory Board
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

Lohis-

Lalimli Lohis have earned a reputation all over India for their uniform quality and general excellence. Our very large and increasing sales prove their popularity and the satisfactory wear they give our customers.

All Lohis are guaranteed to be entirely pure wool, and to give exceptional service; they are obtainable in several sizes and in a large variety of colourings.

No.	3 Lohis	108"×54"	Rs.	9	4	0 each
,,	3 Green Bordered Lohis	108"×54"	,,	8	12	0 ,,
,,	26 Lohis	90"×45"	,,	6	4	0 ,,
,,	26 Lohis	106"×50"	,,	7	12	0 ,,
,,	26 Check Lohis	106"×50"	,,	8	12	0 ,,
,,	26 Embroidered Lohis	do.	,,	22	0	0 ,,
,,	60 do. do.	108"×50"	,,	30	0	0 ,,
,,	60 Lohis	108"×50"	,,	17	8	0 ,,
,,	200 Lohis	100"×50"	,,	6	12	0 ,,
,,	224 Lohis	106"×50"	,,	7	0	0 ,,
,,	240 Green Bordered Lohis	100"×50"	,,	6	0	0 ,,

Write to-day for Samples.

LALIMLI PURE WOOL

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO.
(Branch of the British India Corporation Ltd.)
CAWNPORE.

Registered "His Master's Voice" Trade Mark

Recorded by
Sir Landon Ronald
and the
Royal Albert Hall Orchestra

TCHAIKOVSKY'S
SYMPHONIE PATHETIQUE
in complete form on five twelve-inch double-sided
"His Master's Voice"
Records
12-inch Double-sided Records, Rs. 6-0

Hear it at your dealers

The Gramophone Company, Ltd.
Post Box 48 CALCUTTA — 28, RAMPART ROW, Fort, BOMBAY — Post Box 118 BOMBAY
No. 324.

Bears' "Specials"

PURE
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
Re. 1-4 PER TIN OF 50

"A few long before the event race, Mr. Reverlate."
"Eleven and a half minutes, fourteen seconds and three fifths. Bit accurate, am I not? But then you see I always carry a WEST END Watch. They are thoroughbreds all through, the favourite with anyone who values a good thing."
Catalogues Free.

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

A GOOD TIP:—Get one of our Stop Watches for the Races

MILANESE SQUARE "H"
9-ct. Gold..Rs. 180
18-ct. " " 250
"EXPANDING ROUND."
9-ct. Gold..Rs. 130
18-ct. " " 190

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*
The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

THE
JUPITER
GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman of the Board of Directors.
N. N. Wadia, Esq, C.I.E.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

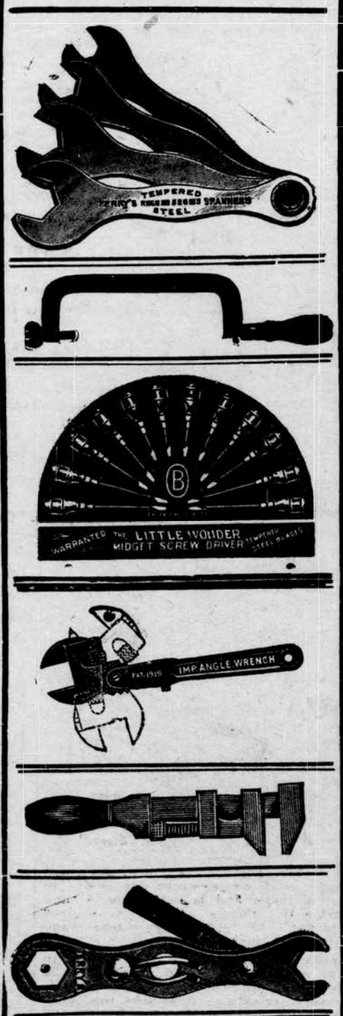
	Rs.
Premium Income for 1919,	62,635
Premium Income for 1920,	2,51,996
Premium Income for 1921,	20,68,500
Premium Income for 1922,	22,57,520
CLAIMS PAID	21,92,275
ASSETS RECKED	[32,00,000

Business Transacted:
Fire, Marine, Accident,
Motor Car, Etc.

Managing Agents:
Lalji Naranji & Co.
MANAGER
BERTRAM CHESTER,
SECRETARY
K.S. RAMCHANDRA IYER.
REPRESENTED EVERYWHERE.

APPLY WITH 2 ANNA STAMP FOR NEW YEAR'S PICTORIAL
WALL CALENDAR
TO HAKIM MASHAR RAHAMAN
Post Box 6708, CALCUTTA.

ALL KINDS OF
MOTOR-TOOLS
CAN BE HAD HERE



EMPIRE
AUTOMOBILES
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22475 — Proprietors BANE Ltd. — Telegram Autoworks.

THE ADVANCE MOTOR CO
QUALITY—SERVICE—PRICE
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY
for
Dependable
AUTOMOBILE
ACCESSORIES

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farrington Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will require our attention.
The genuine public are [illegible]

KURWA & KAJIJI,

Shipchandlers, Ironmongers & Contractors.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Engineers' & Contractors'
TOOLS
of every description.
Inquiries and correspondence invited.
OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:
142-44 Abdul Reheman St., BOMBAY.
Telegram: KAYENKAY.
Telephone No. 20633.

EARTH AUGER

[illegible] and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay [illegible], Bombay.